

2020 Introduction

Background

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is a Federal/State program in which employer report forms are collected from private and public industry employers. State agencies collect and process the survey data and prepare estimates using standardized procedures established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), U.S. Department of Labor to insure uniformity and consistency between states. The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses measures nonfatal injuries and illnesses only. The survey excludes the self-employed, farms with fewer than 11 employees, private households, and Federal government agencies. The Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Research and Analysis Section, in cooperation with the BLS, processes survey reports from approximately 5,500 private industry establishments annually.

National public sector estimates covering nearly 19 million State and local government workers were available for the first time from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for the reference year 2008. Data were collected from State and local government establishments in all States in order to produce national public sector estimates.

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 implemented regulations requiring most private industry employers to maintain records and prepare reports on work-related injuries and illnesses. The BLS was given the responsibility to develop a comprehensive statistical system for work-related injuries, illnesses, and deaths in private industry. In 1972, the BLS, in cooperation with many state governments, designed an annual survey to estimate the number and frequency of work-related injuries and illnesses by detailed industry for the Nation and for States participating in the survey. The survey information is valuable to the safety community to assist with allocating prevention resources.

In 1992, the survey information on nonfatal incidents involving days away from work was expanded to describe the occupation and other demographic information of workers who incur the work-related injuries and illnesses, the nature of the conditions and how they occurred, and the time away from work. The survey reports incidence rates of injury and illness cases that allow for comparison among industries and establishments of varying sizes. Measures of injuries and illnesses are expressed as a constant to allow for a common statistical base across industries regardless of employment size of establishment. The rates are useful to evaluate the safety performance of a particular industry over time or to compare an industry's safety record between states.

Industry Classification

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses uses the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) to classify businesses by industry type. The NAICS recognizes hundreds of new businesses in the United States economy, especially in the service-providing sector. NAICS classifies establishments into a detailed industry based on the production processes and provided services.

The goods-producing sectors consist of the following industry sectors: agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (NAICS sector 11); mining (NAICS sector 21); construction (NAICS sector 23); and manufacturing (NAICS sector 31-33). The service-providing sectors include the following industry sectors: wholesale trade (NAICS sector 42); retail trade (NAICS sector 44-45); transportation and warehousing (NAICS sector 48-49); utilities (NAICS sector 22); information (NAICS sector 51); finance and insurance (NAICS sector 52); real estate and rental and leasing (NAICS sector 53); professional, scientific, and technical services (NAICS sector 54); management of companies and enterprises (NAICS sector 55); administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (NAICS sector 56); educational services (NAICS sector 61); health care and social assistance (NAICS sector 62); arts, entertainment, and recreation (NAICS sector 71); accommodation and food services (NAICS sector 72); other services (except public administration) (NAICS sector 81); and public administration (NAICS sector 92).

The BLS grouped related sectors into major industry sectors to help standardize the industry aggregations above the NAICS level. There are three goods-producing major industry sectors. Natural resources and mining is the aggregate of sector 11 (agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting) and sector 21 (mining). Construction is the aggregate of sector 23 (construction). Manufacturing is the aggregate for sector 31-33 (manufacturing). There are eight service-providing major industry sectors. Trade, transportation, and utilities is the aggregate for sector 42 (wholesale trade), sector 44-45 (retail trade), sector 48-49 (transportation and warehousing), and sector 22 (utilities). Information is the aggregate for sector 51 (information). Financial activities is the aggregate for sector 52 (finance and insurance) and sector 53 (real estate and rental and leasing). Professional and business services is the aggregate of sector 54 (professional, scientific, and technical

services), sector 55 (management of companies and enterprises), and sector 56 (administrative and support and waste management and remediation services). Education and health services is the aggregate of sector 61 (educational services) and sector 62 (health care and social assistance). Leisure and hospitality is the aggregate for sector 71 (arts, entertainment, and recreation) and sector 72 (accommodation and food services). Other services is the aggregate for sector 81 (other services, except public administration). Public administration is the aggregate for sector 92 (public administration). The BLS has generated estimates of injuries and illnesses for many of the 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, and 6-digit private sector industries as defined in the *North American Industry Classification Manual*, as well as for major industry sectors, total of all goods-producing sectors, and total of all service-providing sectors.

The Mine Safety and Health Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor provides occupational injury and illness data for coal, metal, and nonmetal mining. This agency did not adopt the revised OSHA recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002, so estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries. The Federal Railroad Administration of the U.S. Department of Transportation provides data for rail transportation.

Survey Records

The incidence rates and numbers of injury and illness cases are based on logs and records kept by employers throughout the calendar year. Information from the logs is used by the survey to develop estimates of the numbers and incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses. The BLS survey collects the number of hours worked to be used to determine industry and case characteristics incidence rates. The survey records reflect the year's occupational injuries and illnesses as well as the employer's comprehension of which cases are work related using the record-keeping guidelines of the U.S. Department of Labor. Changes in the level of economic activity, working conditions and work practices, worker experience and training, and the number of hours worked can have an effect on the number of injuries and illnesses reported in a given year.

The BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses provides information on characteristics, such as occupation, age, sex, race, and length of service, of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. The survey also includes data concerning the circumstances of the injury or illness, including nature of the injury or illness, part of body affected, event or exposure, and primary and secondary sources of the injury or illness.

Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Nonfatal occupational injuries are defined as involving one or more of the following: loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or medical treatment (other than first aid). An occupational injury is an injury, such as a cut, fracture, sprain, strain, amputation, etc., that results from a work event or from a single instantaneous exposure in the work environment.

An occupational illness is defined as any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. Occupational illnesses include acute and chronic illnesses or diseases that may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.

Cases with Days Away from Work, Job Transfer, or Restriction

Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction involved recuperation away from work, transfer to another job, restricted duties at work, or a combination of these actions. Other recordable cases did not result in time away from work. There are two types of cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction. The first type requires at least one day away from work, with or without job transfer or restricted work activity. The second type requires only job transfer or restriction. Job transfer or restriction cases may involve shortened work hours, a temporary job change, or temporary restrictions on certain duties of a worker's regular job. Incidence rates denote the number of injuries and/or illnesses per a specified number of full-time workers.

Survey Estimates

The survey estimates for the characteristics of cases with days away from work are based on a scientifically selected probability sample instead of a census of the entire industry population. Industry establishments were selected to represent themselves and other establishments of the same industry and employment size that were not selected to participate in the survey for the reporting year. Selected establishments that were anticipated to have large numbers of days away from work cases were given instructions prior to the survey on how to sample the cases to minimize the burden of their response.

A standard error is calculated to determine the precision of each injury and illness estimate. The standard error defines a confidence interval (range) around the estimate. The approximate 95 percent confidence interval is the estimate plus or minus two times the standard error. The standard error can be expressed as the relative standard error, or percent of the estimate. At the 95 percent confidence level, one can be 95 percent confident that the actual incidence rate falls within the confidence interval.

Survey Users

The survey can be used as an indicator of the magnitude of occupational safety and health problems. The statistics can help determine which industries need to improve safety programs and to assess the effectiveness of the Occupational Safety and Health Act in reducing work related injuries and illnesses. Labor and management can use the estimates obtained in the survey to evaluate safety programs. Other users include insurance carriers involved in workers' compensation, industrial hygienists, manufacturers of safety equipment, researchers, and others concerned with job safety and health.

Summary Data

Summary data presents numbers and incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri industry. Data are presented for industries and industry sectors classified by NAICS codes. Numbers and incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses are presented for different types of cases.

Incidence rates and numbers of occupational illnesses are presented by category of illness. The categories of illnesses are: total cases; skin disorders; respiratory conditions; poisonings; hearing loss; and all other illnesses.

Incidence Rate Calculations

The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

The incidence rates are presented for total recordable cases; cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction; and other recordable cases.

Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational illnesses represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ where

N = number of illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

Case and Demographic Data

The most serious nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases involve lost work-time. One measure of the severity of lost work-time cases is the percent distribution. A second measure of the severity of lost work-time cases is the median number of lost workdays. The median days away from work designates the point at which half the cases involved more days and half the cases involved fewer days.

Demographic information provides details of characteristics of the injured or ill worker. This information includes occupation, gender, age of worker, occupational group, length of service with employer at the time of the incident, and race or ethnic origin. Four case characteristics are used to describe each nonfatal occupational injury or illness. The nature of the injury or illness identifies the principal characteristics, or physical effects, of the injury or illness. The part of body affected is identified for the involved worker. The source of injury or illness identifies the object, substance, bodily motion, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury or illness. The event or exposure describes the manner in which the injury or illness was produced or inflicted by the source of the injury or illness.

Incidence Rate Calculations

Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

2020 Summary

All Industries

Injuries and illnesses

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses for private industry was 2.8
- There were 53,600 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in private industry.

Injuries

- The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries for private industry was 2.0.
- There were 39,000 injuries in private industry.

Illnesses

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational illnesses in private industry was 75.5.
- The incidence rate was 65.4 for the respiratory conditions category.
- There were 14,500 total nonfatal occupational illness cases in private industry.
- There were 12,600 illnesses in the respiratory conditions category accounting for 86.9 percent of the illness cases.

Private industry goods-producing sectors

Injuries and illnesses

- Private industry goods-producing sectors had an incidence rate of 3.0 for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses.
- There were 11,700 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in the total goods-producing sectors in private industry.

Injuries

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational injuries in private industry goods-producing sectors was 2.3.
- The number of cases of occupational injuries for private industry goods-producing sectors was 8,800.

Illnesses

- Goods-producing sectors in private industry had an incidence rate of 74.0 for nonfatal occupational illnesses.
- The incidence rate was 56.4 for the respiratory conditions category.
- There were 2,900 total illness cases in private industry goods-producing sectors.
- There were 2,200 illnesses in the respiratory conditions category. The all other illnesses category accounted for 75.9 percent of the goods-producing illness cases.

Private industry service-providing sectors

Injuries and illnesses

- Private industry service-providing sectors had an incidence rate of 2.7 for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses.
- There were 41,900 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in the private industry service-providing sectors.

Injuries

- The incidence rate of occupational injuries for private industry service-providing sectors was 2.0.
- There were 30,200 nonfatal occupational injuries in private industry service-providing sectors.

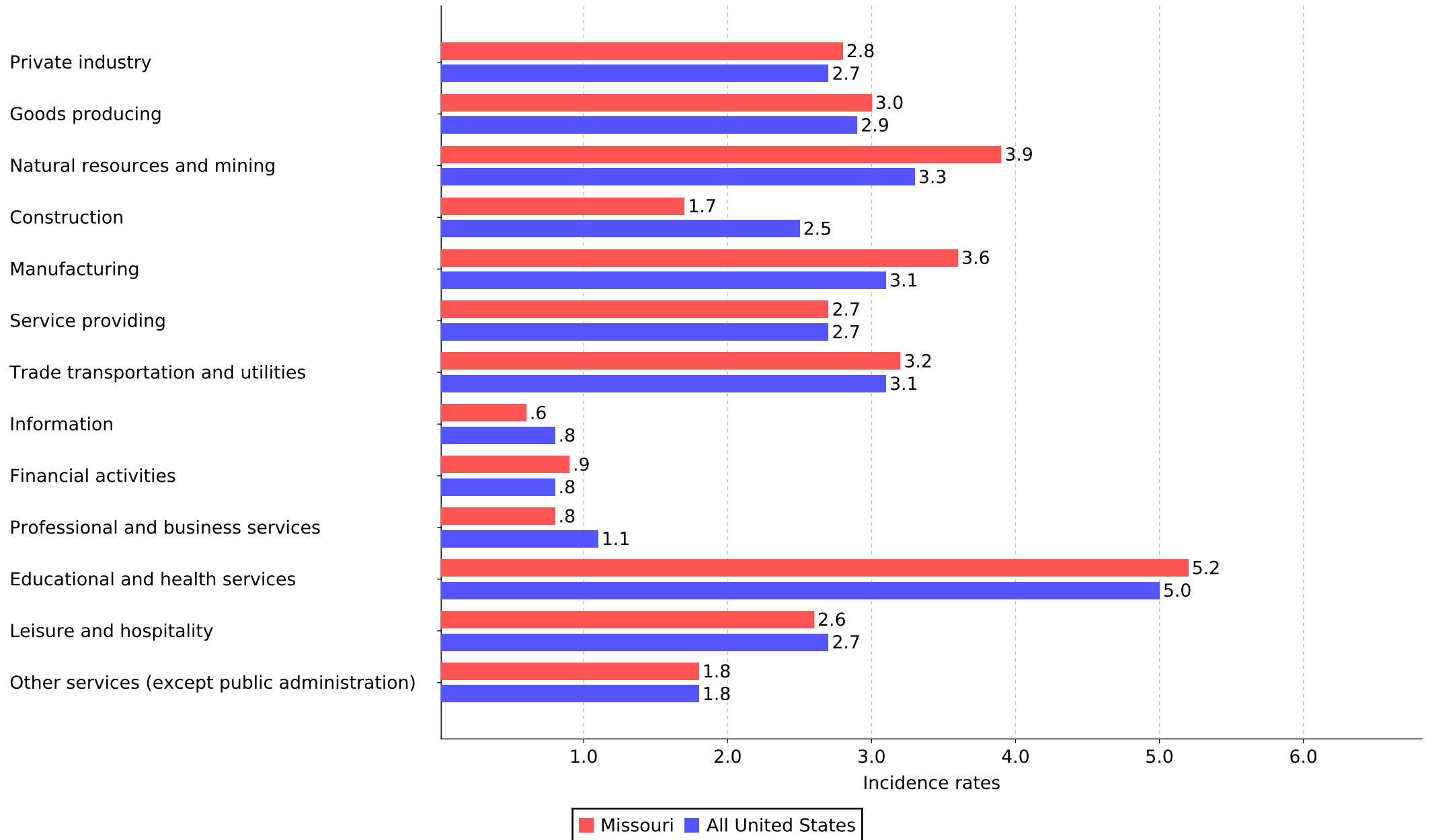
Illnesses

- The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational illnesses for private industry service-providing sectors was 75.8.
- The incidence rate for the respiratory conditions category was 67.6.
- There were 11,700 cases of occupational illnesses in private industry service-providing sectors.
- There were 10,400 illnesses in the respiratory conditions accounting for 88.9 percent of the total private industry service-providing illness cases.

Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector, Missouri and All United States, 2020

Industry	Missouri	All United States
Private industry	2.8	2.7
Goods producing	3.0	2.9
Natural resources and mining	3.9	3.3
Construction	1.7	2.5
Manufacturing	3.6	3.1
Service providing	2.7	2.7
Trade transportation and utilities	3.2	3.1
Information	0.6	0.8
Financial activities	0.9	0.8
Professional and business services	0.8	1.1
Educational and health services	5.2	5.0
Leisure and hospitality	2.6	2.7
Other services (except public administration)	1.8	1.8

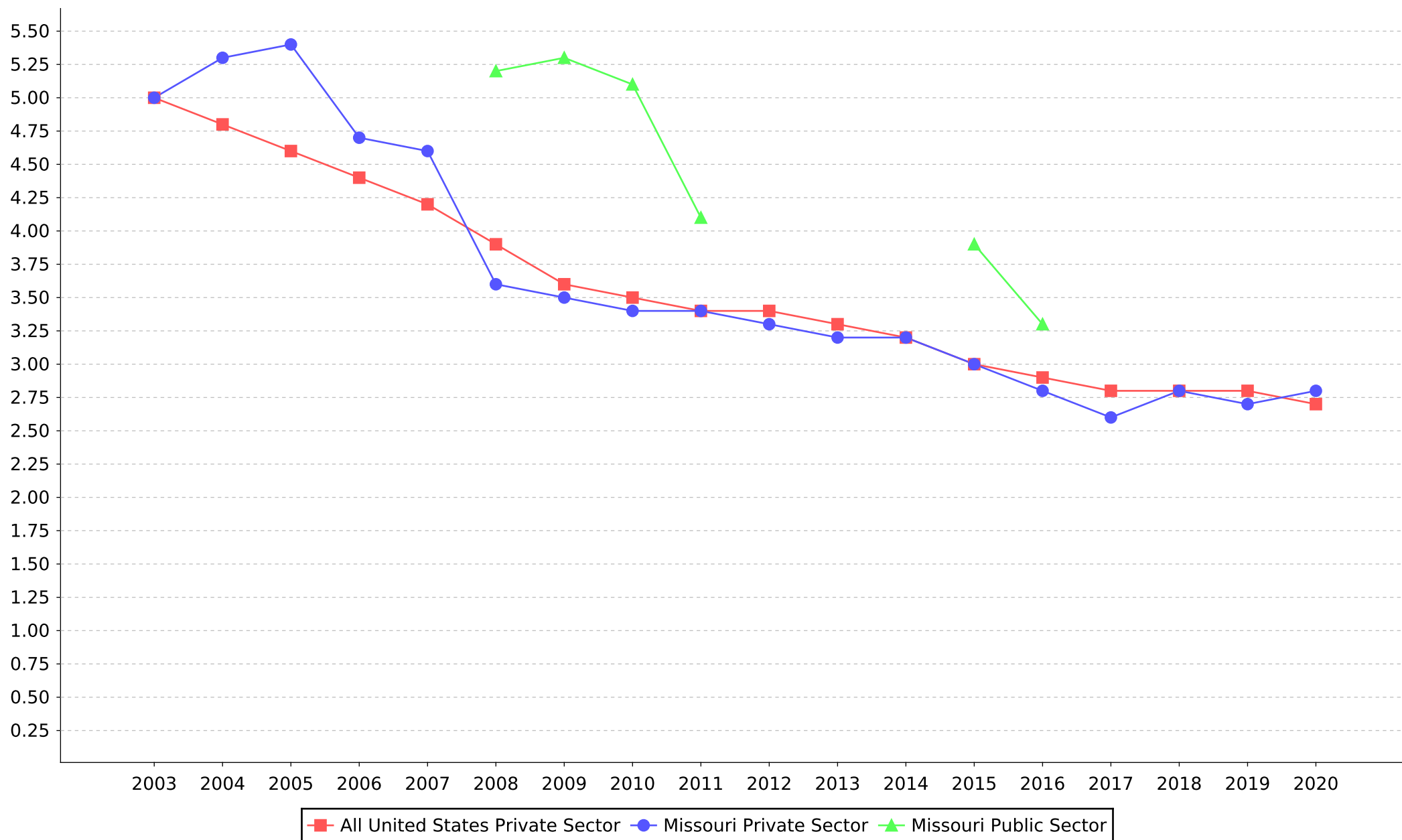
Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector, Missouri and All United States, 2020
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2021]



Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Missouri and All United States, 2003-2020

Year	All United States Private Sector	Missouri Private Sector	Missouri Public Sector
2003	5.0	5.0	-
2004	4.8	5.3	-
2005	4.6	5.4	-
2006	4.4	4.7	-
2007	4.2	4.6	-
2008	3.9	3.6	5.2
2009	3.6	3.5	5.3
2010	3.5	3.4	5.1
2011	3.4	3.4	4.1
2012	3.4	3.3	-
2013	3.3	3.2	-
2014	3.2	3.2	-
2015	3.0	3.0	3.9
2016	2.9	2.8	3.3
2017	2.8	2.6	-
2018	2.8	2.8	-
2019	2.8	2.7	-
2020	2.7	2.8	-

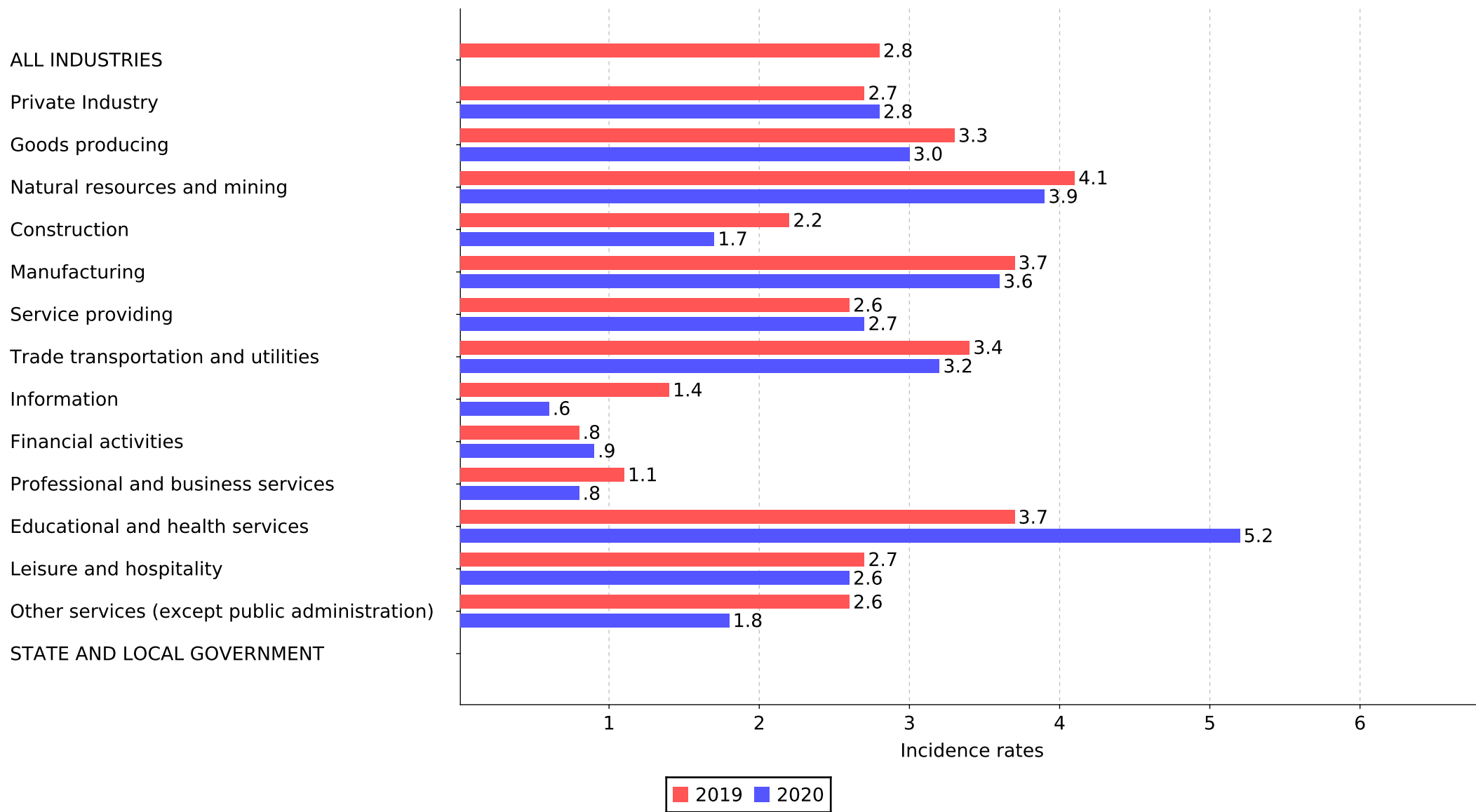
Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Missouri and All United States, 2003-2020
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2021]



Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector, Missouri , 2019 & 2020

Industry	2019	2020
ALL INDUSTRIES	2.8	-
Private Industry	2.7	2.8
Goods producing	3.3	3.0
Natural resources and mining	4.1	3.9
Construction	2.2	1.7
Manufacturing	3.7	3.6
Service providing	2.6	2.7
Trade transportation and utilities	3.4	3.2
Information	1.4	0.6
Financial activities	0.8	0.9
Professional and business services	1.1	0.8
Educational and health services	3.7	5.2
Leisure and hospitality	2.7	2.6
Other services (except public administration)	2.6	1.8
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	-	-

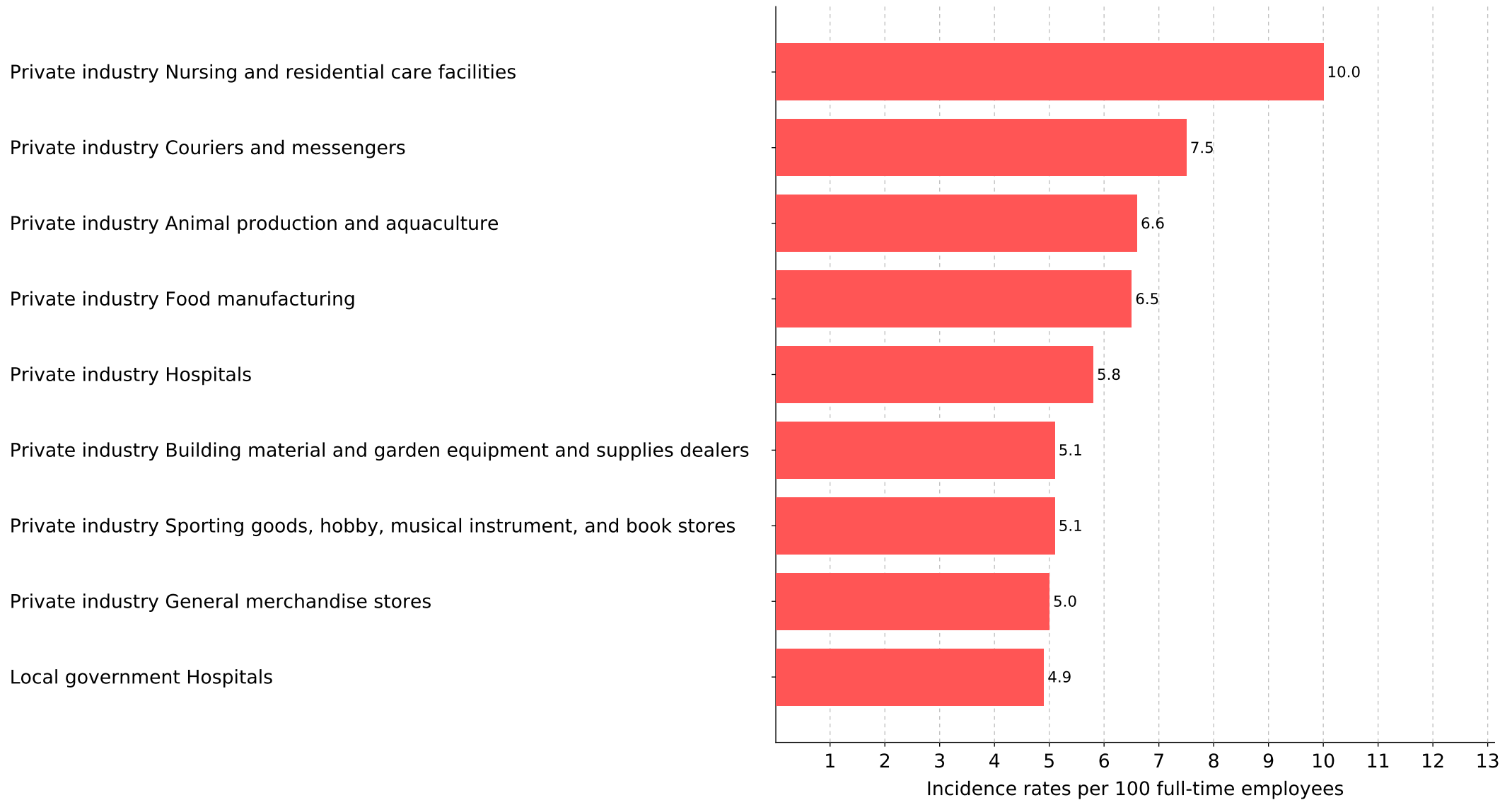
Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector, Missouri , 2019 & 2020
 [SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2021]



Industries with the highest incidence rates of total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Missouri, 2020

Industry	Value
Private industry Nursing and residential care facilities	10.0
Private industry Couriers and messengers	7.5
Private industry Animal production and aquaculture	6.6
Private industry Food manufacturing	6.5
Private industry Hospitals	5.8
Private industry Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	5.1
Private industry Sporting goods, hobby, musical instrument, and book stores	5.1
Private industry General merchandise stores	5.0
Local government Hospitals	4.9

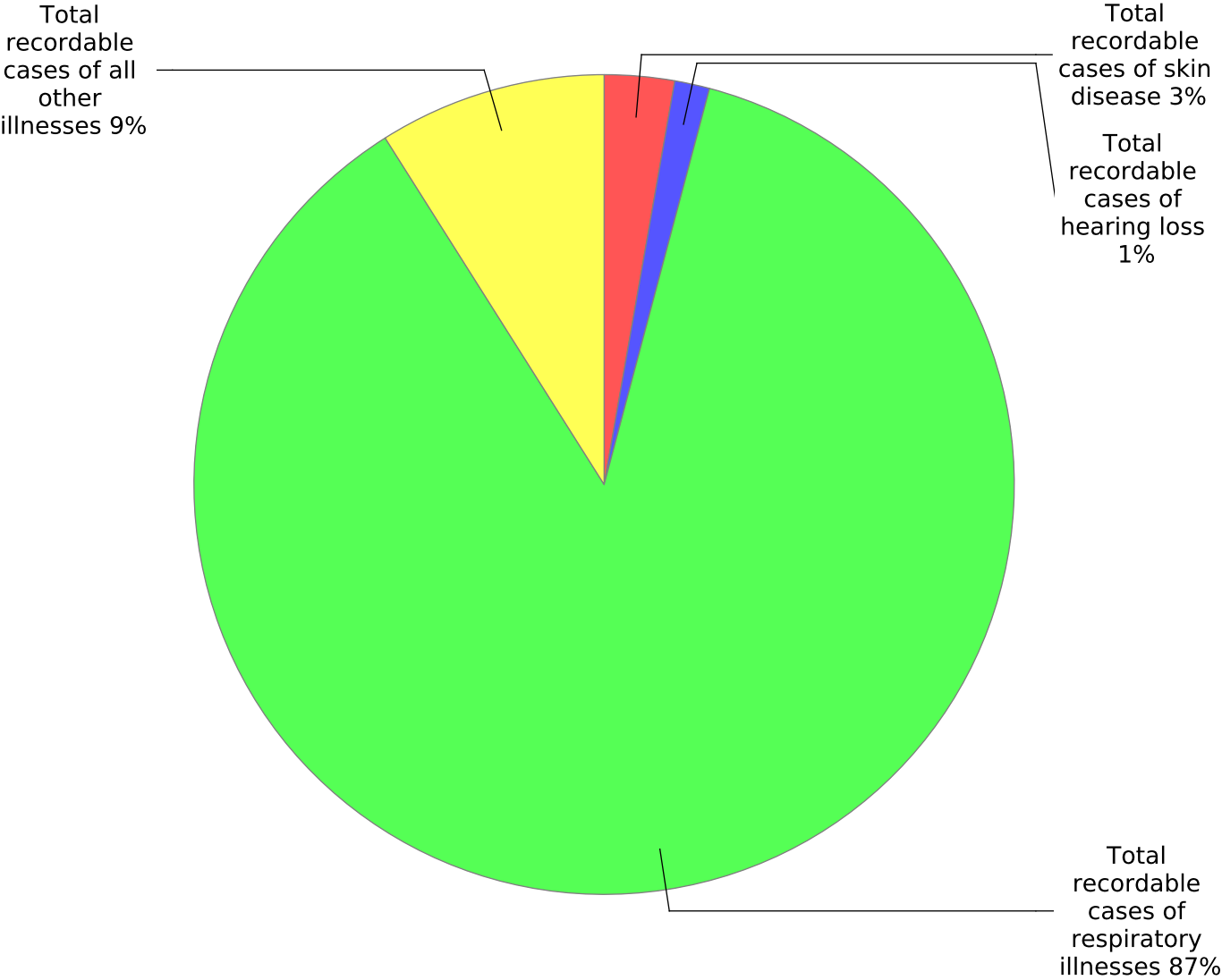
Industries with the highest incidence rates of total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Missouri, 2020
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2021]



Distribution of illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, private industry, 2020

Private industry	Value
Total recordable cases of poisoning	-
Total recordable cases of skin disease	0.4
Total recordable cases of hearing loss	0.2
Total recordable cases of respiratory illnesses	12.6
Total recordable cases of all other illnesses	1.3

Distribution of illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, private industry, 2020
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2021]



Distribution of illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, all ownerships, 2020

All Industries	Value
Total recordable cases of poisoning	-
Total recordable cases of skin disease	-
Total recordable cases of hearing loss	-
Total recordable cases of respiratory illnesses	-
Total recordable cases of all other illnesses	-

Distribution of illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, all ownerships, 2020
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2021]

Distribution of illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, state and local government, 2020

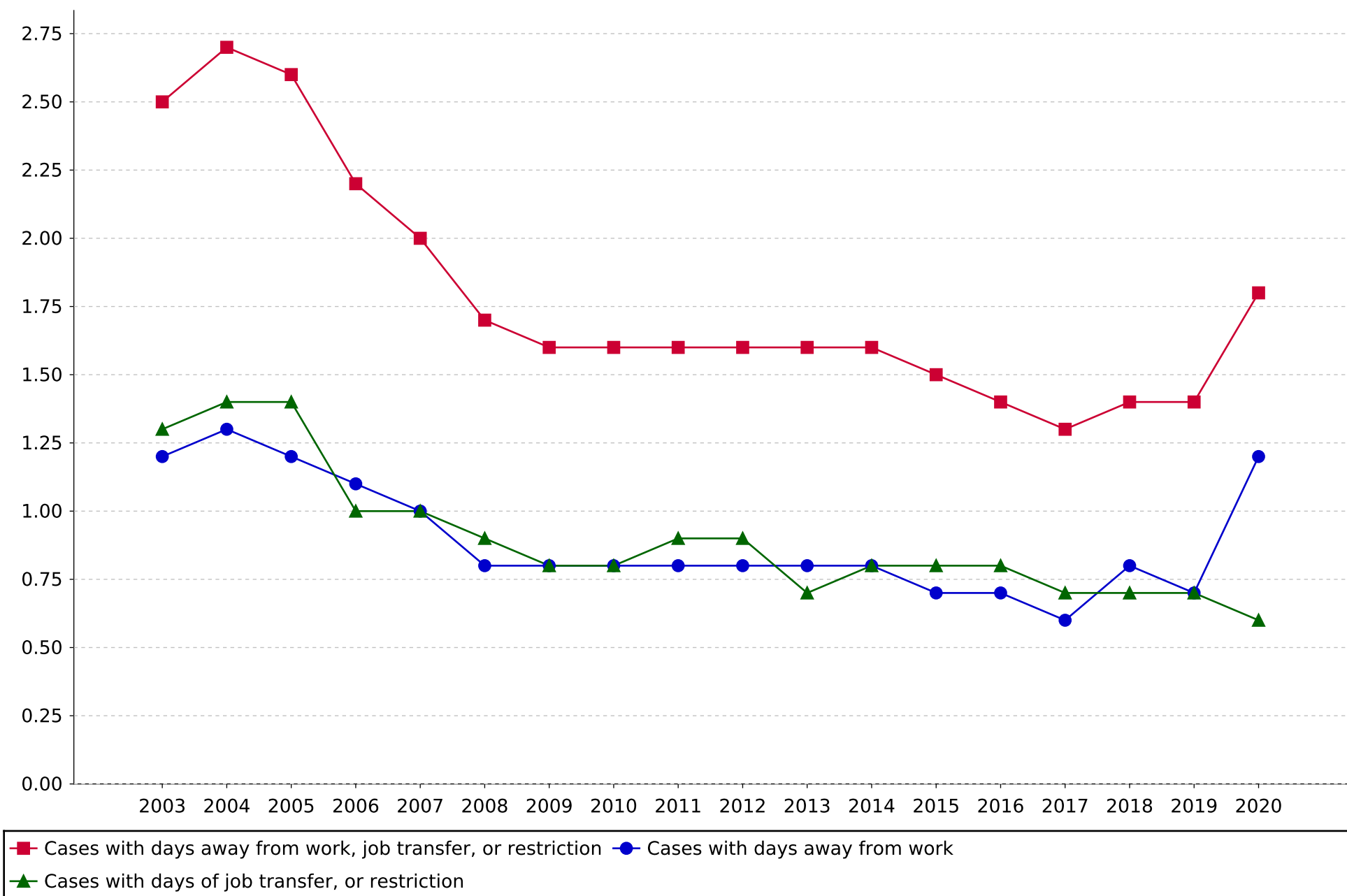
State and local government	Value
Total recordable cases of poisoning	-
Total recordable cases of skin disease	-
Total recordable cases of hearing loss	-
Total recordable cases of respiratory illnesses	-
Total recordable cases of all other illnesses	-

Distribution of illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, state and local government, 2020
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2021]

Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, private industry, 2003-2020

Year	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer, or restriction
2003	2.5	1.2	1.3
2004	2.7	1.3	1.4
2005	2.6	1.2	1.4
2006	2.2	1.1	1.0
2007	2.0	1.0	1.0
2008	1.7	0.8	0.9
2009	1.6	0.8	0.8
2010	1.6	0.8	0.8
2011	1.6	0.8	0.9
2012	1.6	0.8	0.9
2013	1.6	0.8	0.7
2014	1.6	0.8	0.8
2015	1.5	0.7	0.8
2016	1.4	0.7	0.8
2017	1.3	0.6	0.7
2018	1.4	0.8	0.7
2019	1.4	0.7	0.7
2020	1.8	1.2	0.6

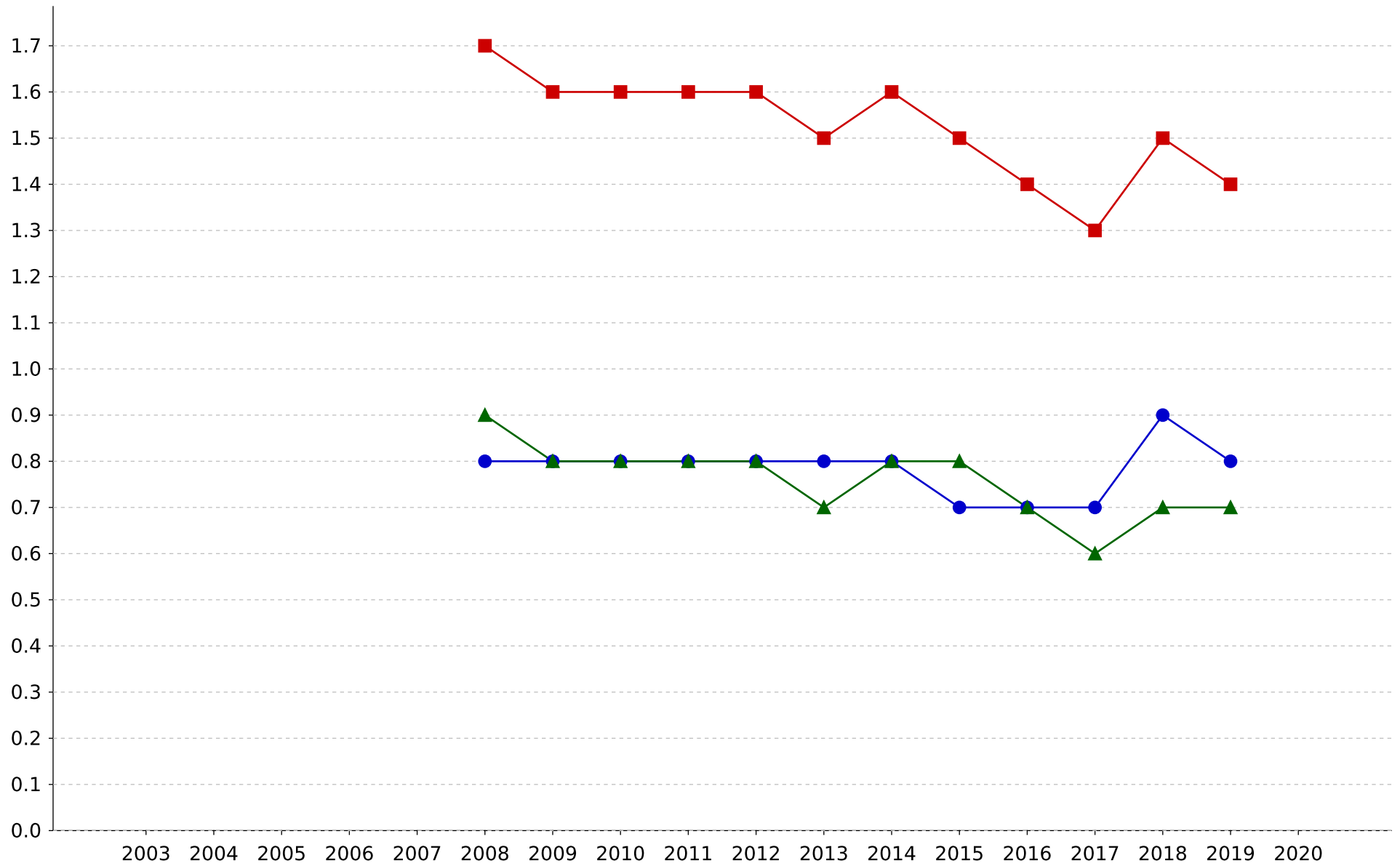
Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, private industry, 2003-2020
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2021]



Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, all ownerships, 2003-2020

Year	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer, or restriction
2003	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-
2008	1.7	0.8	0.9
2009	1.6	0.8	0.8
2010	1.6	0.8	0.8
2011	1.6	0.8	0.8
2012	1.6	0.8	0.8
2013	1.5	0.8	0.7
2014	1.6	0.8	0.8
2015	1.5	0.7	0.8
2016	1.4	0.7	0.7
2017	1.3	0.7	0.6
2018	1.5	0.9	0.7
2019	1.4	0.8	0.7
2020	-	-	-

Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, all ownerships, 2003-2020
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2021]

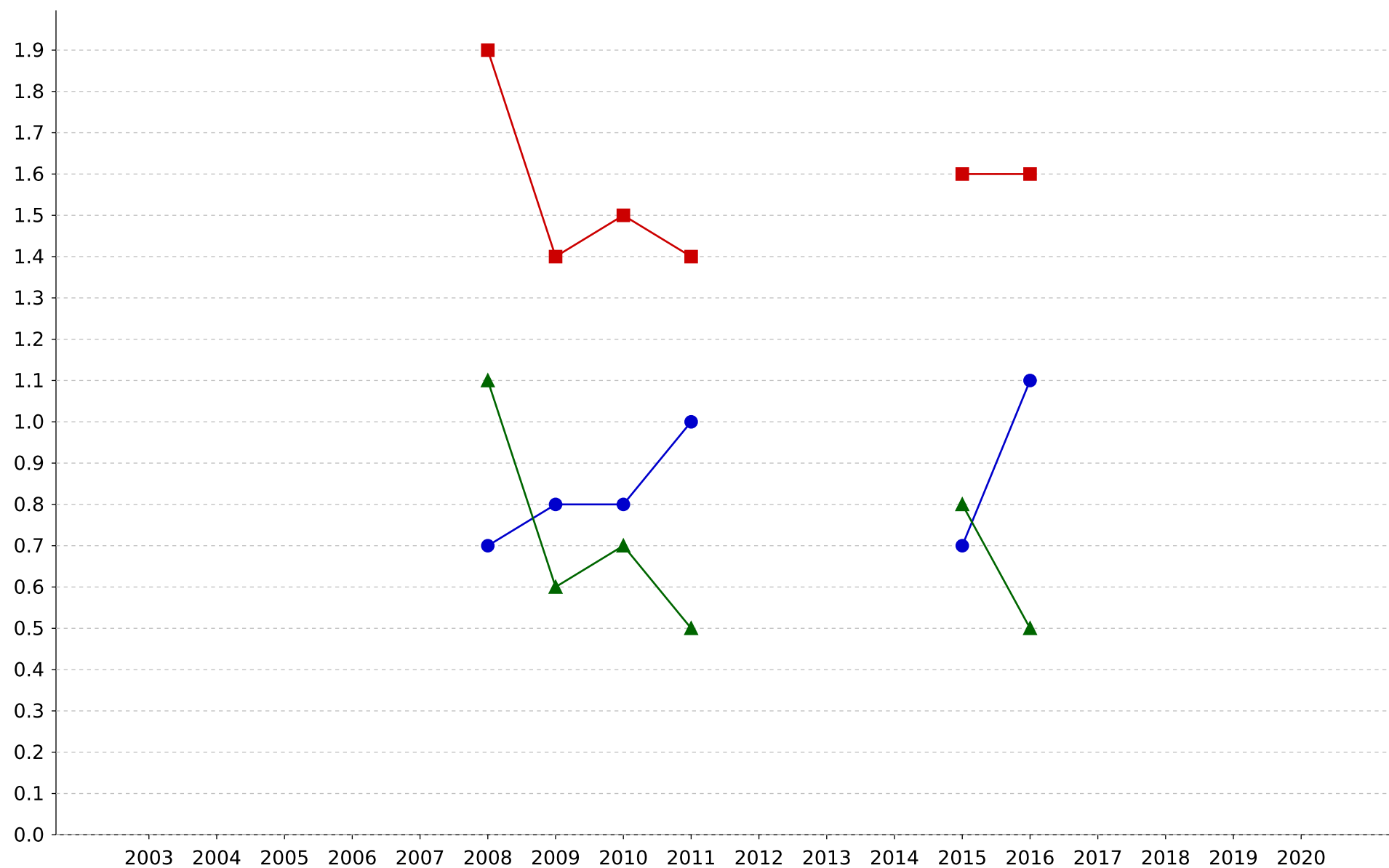


■ Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction ● Cases with days away from work
▲ Cases with days of job transfer, or restriction

Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, state and local government, 2003-2020

Year	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer, or restriction
2003	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-
2008	1.9	0.7	1.1
2009	1.4	0.8	0.6
2010	1.5	0.8	0.7
2011	1.4	1.0	0.5
2012	-	-	-
2013	-	-	-
2014	-	-	-
2015	1.6	0.7	0.8
2016	1.6	1.1	0.5
2017	-	-	-
2018	-	-	-
2019	-	-	-
2020	-	-	-

Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, state and local government, 2003-2020
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2021]

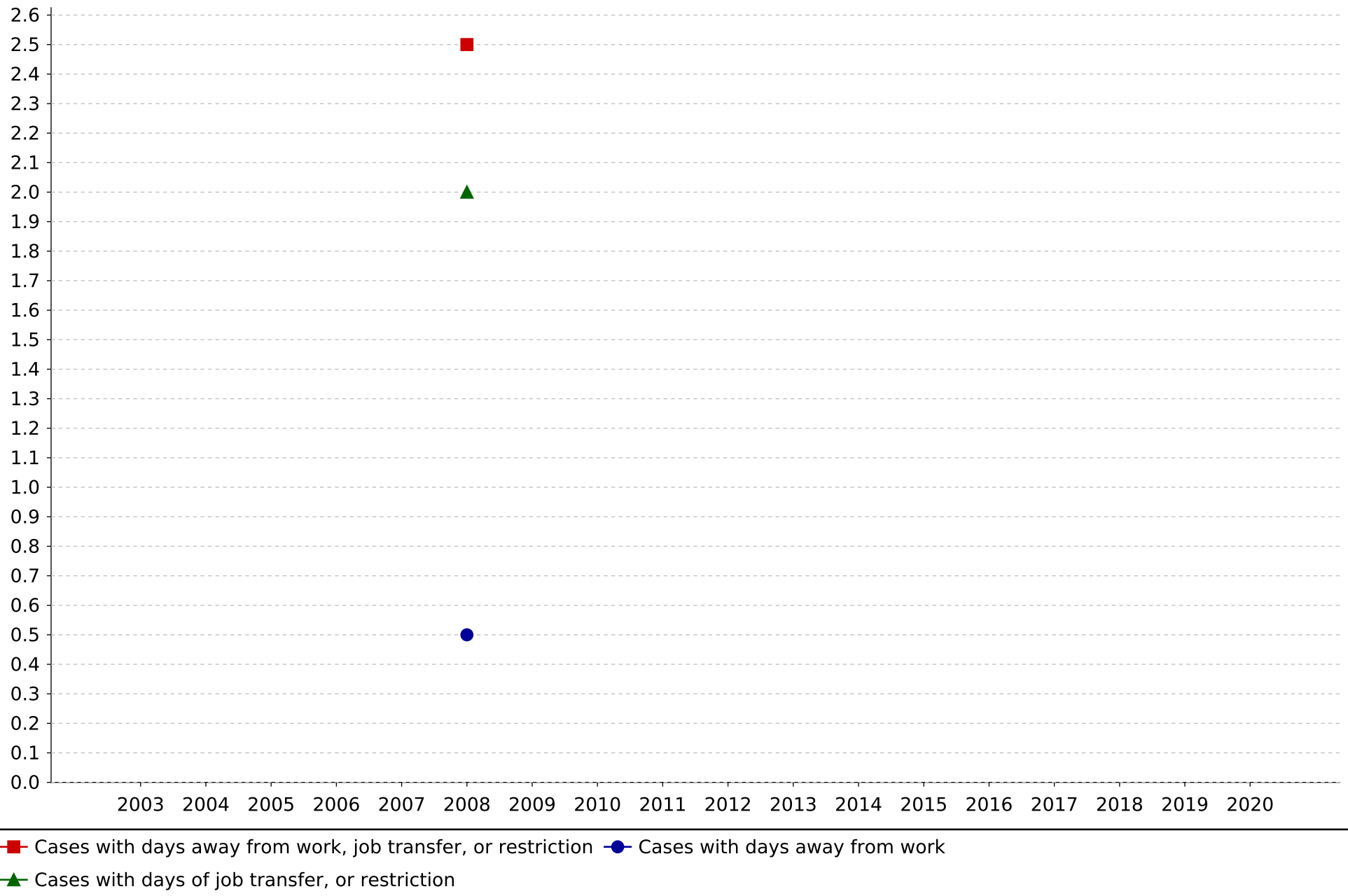


■ Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction ● Cases with days away from work
▲ Cases with days of job transfer, or restriction

Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, state government, 2003-2020

Year	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer, or restriction
2003	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-
2008	2.5	0.5	2.0
2009	-	-	-
2010	-	-	-
2011	-	-	-
2012	-	-	-
2013	-	-	-
2014	-	-	-
2015	-	-	-
2016	-	-	-
2017	-	-	-
2018	-	-	-
2019	-	-	-
2020	-	-	-

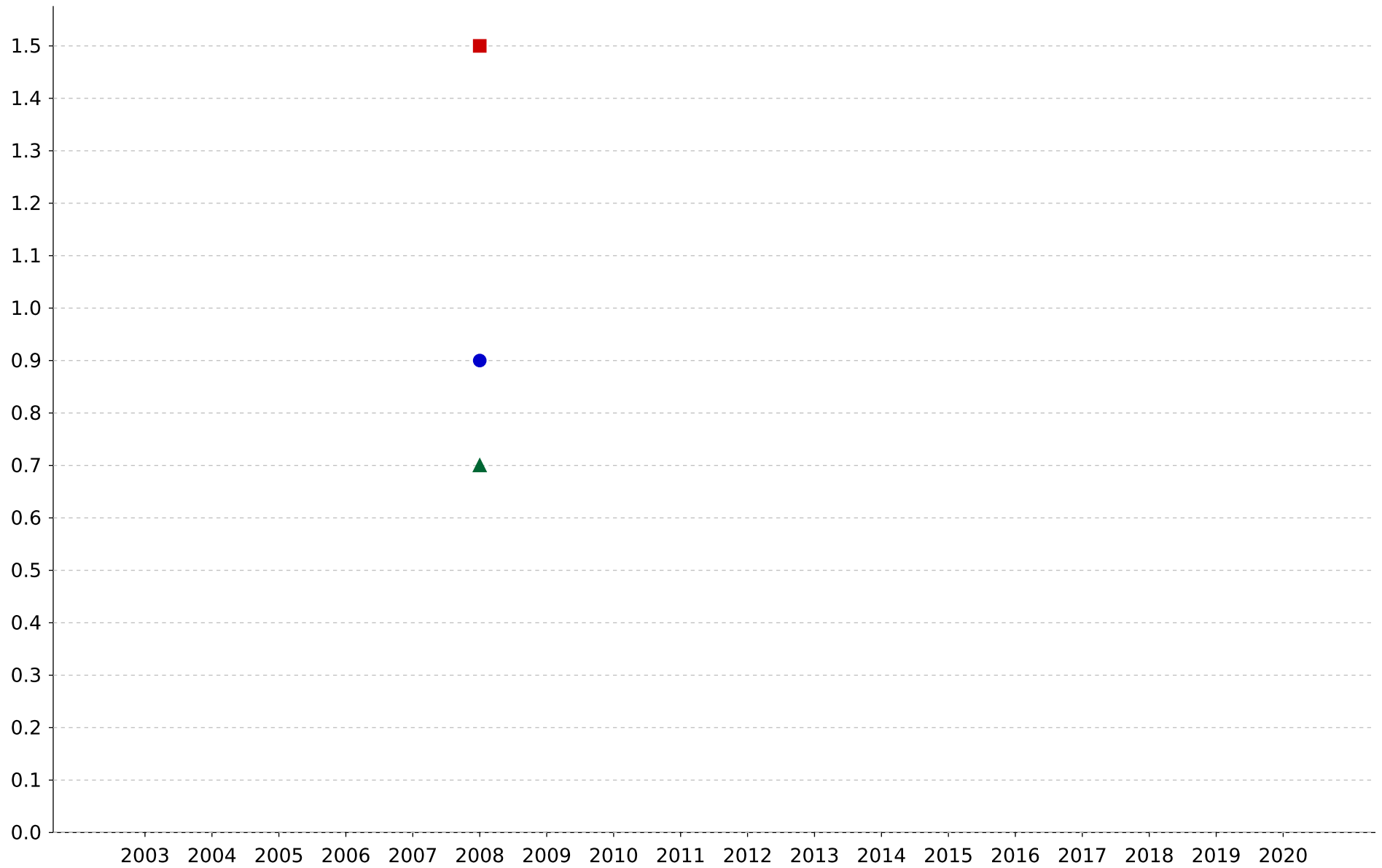
Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, state government, 2003-2020
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2021]



Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, local government, 2003-2020

Year	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer, or restriction
2003	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-
2008	1.5	0.9	0.7
2009	-	-	-
2010	-	-	-
2011	-	-	-
2012	-	-	-
2013	-	-	-
2014	-	-	-
2015	-	-	-
2016	-	-	-
2017	-	-	-
2018	-	-	-
2019	-	-	-
2020	-	-	-

Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, local government, 2003-2020
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2021]



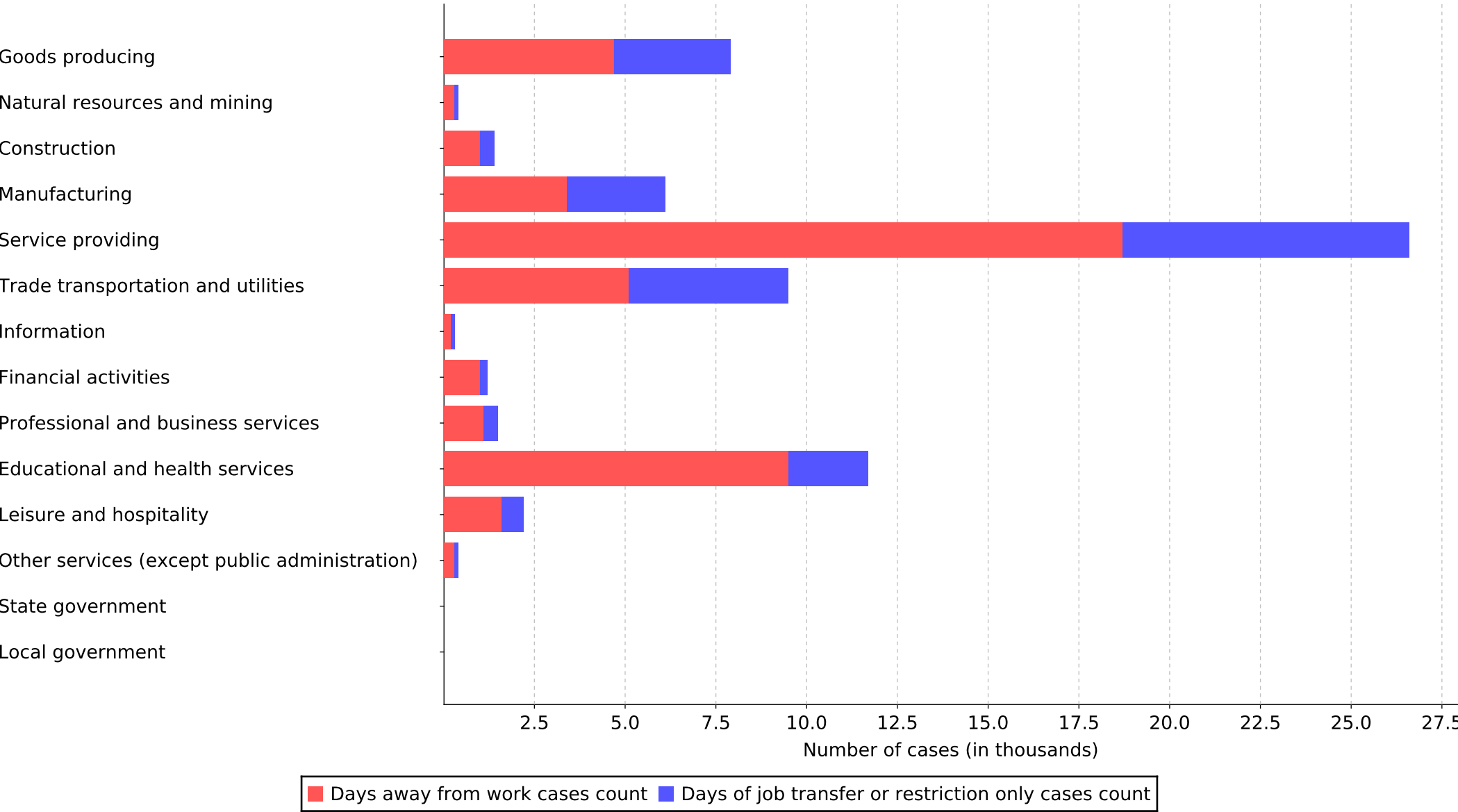
■ Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction ● Cases with days away from work
▲ Cases with days of job transfer, or restriction

Number of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction by private industry sector, state government, and local government, Missouri, 2020

Industry	DAFW	DJTR
Goods producing	4.7	3.2
Natural resources and mining	0.3	0.1
Construction	1.0	0.4
Manufacturing	3.4	2.7
Service providing	18.7	7.9
Trade transportation and utilities	5.1	4.4
Information	0.2	0.1
Financial activities	1.0	0.2
Professional and business services	1.1	0.4
Educational and health services	9.5	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	1.6	0.6
Other services (except public administration)	0.3	0.1
State government	-	-
Local government	-	-

Number of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction by private industry sector, state government, and local government, Missouri, 2020

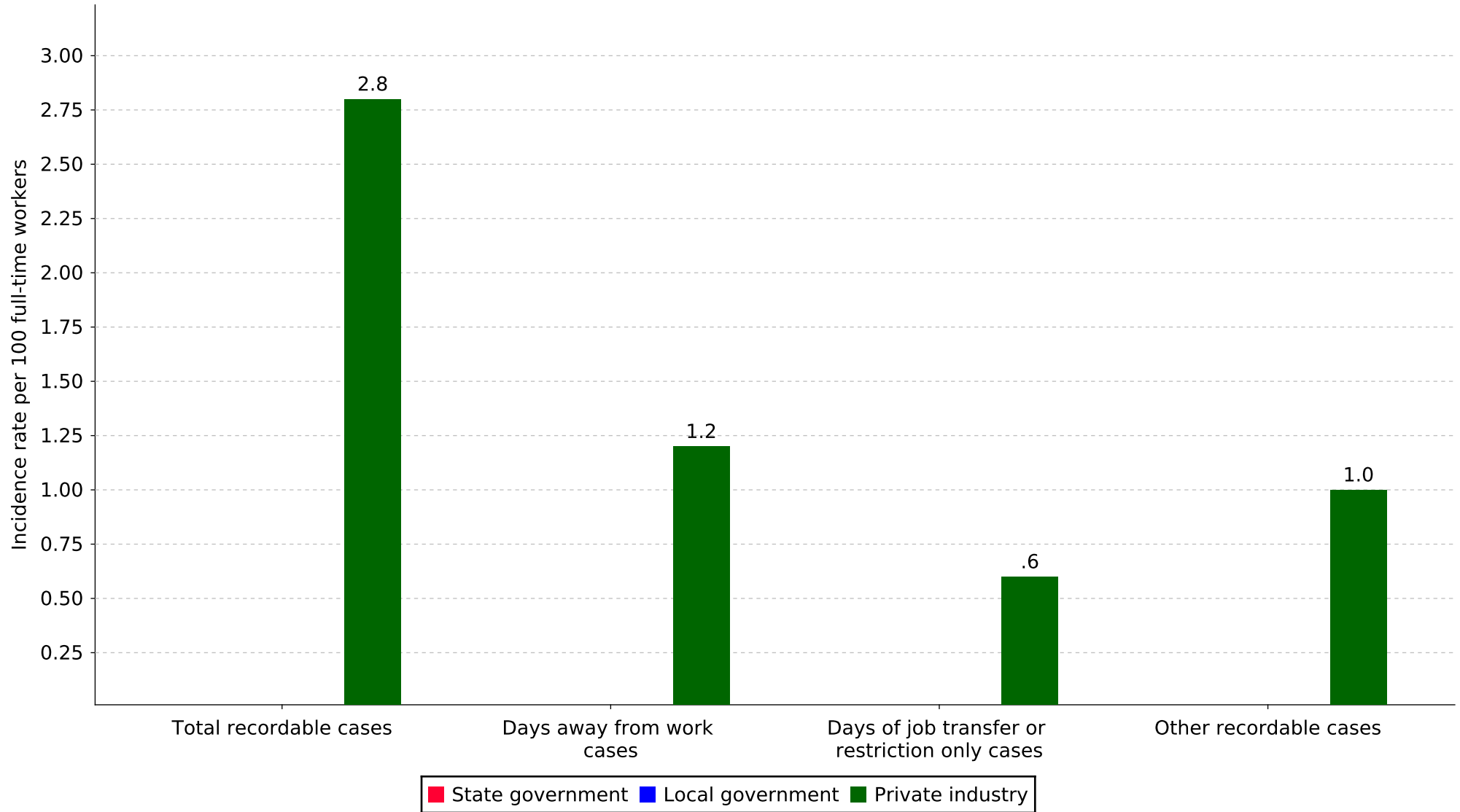
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2021]



Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type and ownership, Missouri, 2020

Ownership	State government	Local government	Private ownership
Total recordable cases	-	-	2.8
Days away from work cases	-	-	1.2
Days of job transfer or restriction only cases	-	-	0.6
Other recordable cases	-	-	1.0

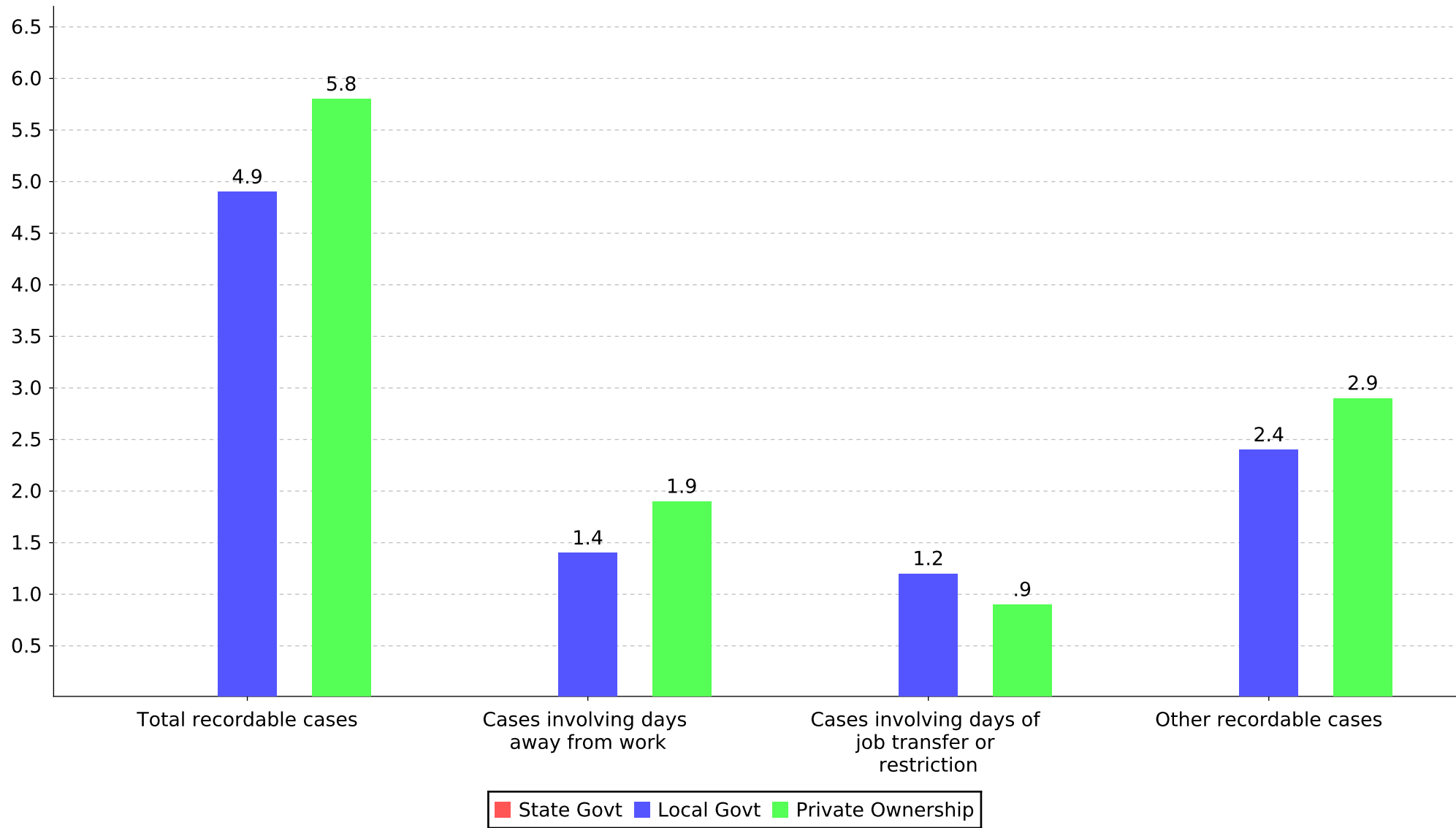
Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type and ownership, Missouri, 2020
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2021]



Incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses in hospitals (NAICS 622) by ownership and case type, Missouri, 2020

Ownership	State government	Local government	Private ownership
Total recordable cases	-	4.9	5.8
Cases involving days away from work	-	1.4	1.9
Cases involving days of job transfer or restriction	-	1.2	0.9
Other recordable cases	-	2.4	2.9

Incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses in hospitals (NAICS 622) by ownership and case type, Missouri, 2020
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2021]



Incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses by size class, private industry, Missouri, 2016-2020

Year	Size 1 1-10 employees	Size 2 11-49 employees	Size 3 50-249 employees	Size 4 250-999 employees	Size 5 1000+ employees
2016	1.0	2.4	3.4	2.9	3.7
2017	1.2	2.3	3.0	2.9	3.3
2018	2.0	2.4	3.3	2.7	3.3
2019	1.4	2.4	3.4	2.9	2.9
2020	1.1	2.4	3.6	2.9	3.5

Incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses by size class, private industry, Missouri, 2016-2020

[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2021]

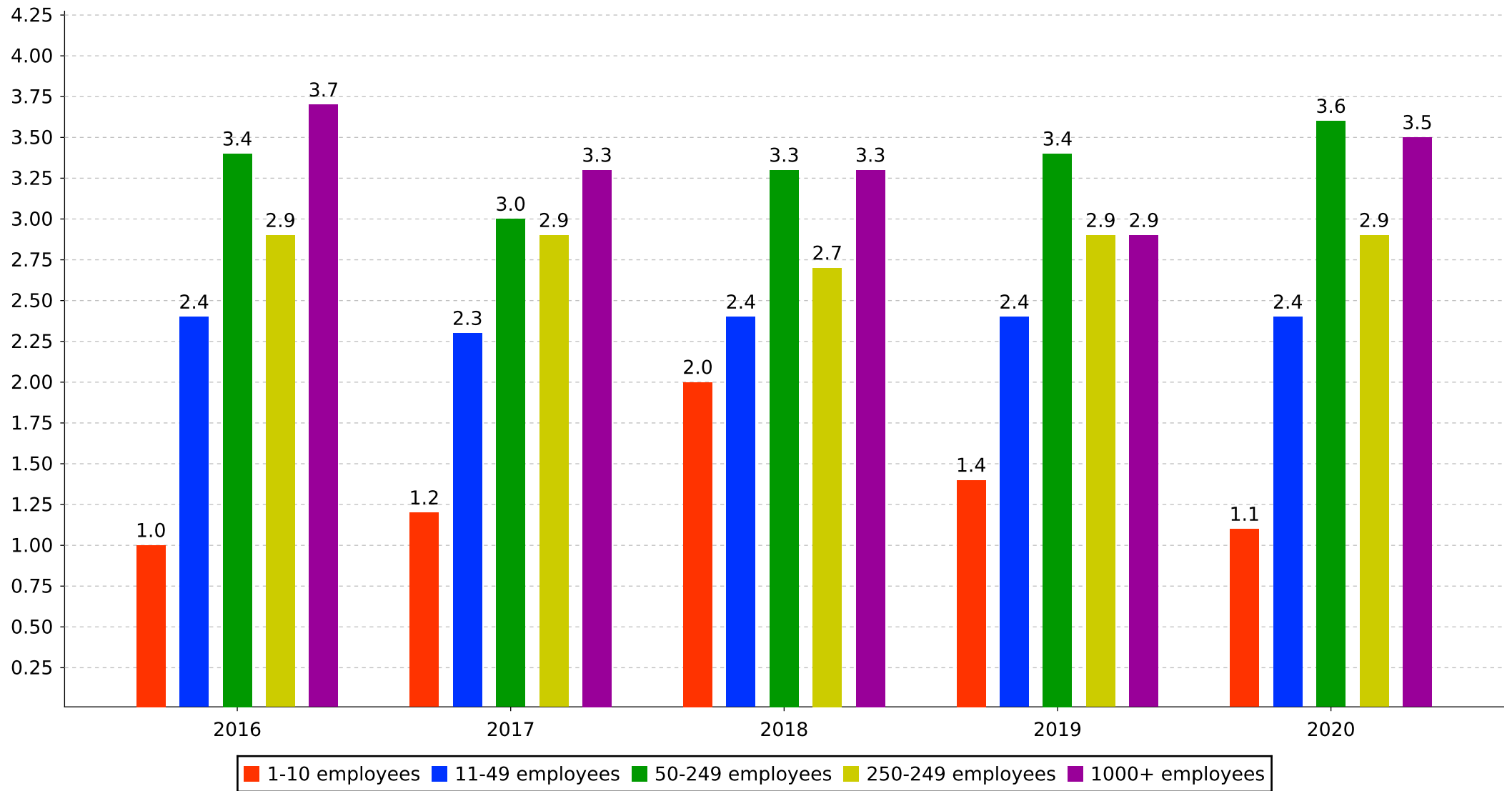


Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2020

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including state and local government⁵		--	--	--	--	--
Private industry⁵		2.8	1.8	1.2	0.6	1.0
Goods-producing⁵		3.0	2.0	1.2	0.8	1.0
Natural resources and mining^{5,6}		3.9	3.3	2.2	1.1	0.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁵		--	--	--	--	--
Animal production and aquaculture ⁵	112	6.6	6.6	5.7	--	--
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	4.6	3.6	1.7	1.9	1.0
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁶		2.6	2.1	0.7	1.4	0.5
Construction		1.7	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.6
Construction		1.7	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.6
Construction of buildings	236	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.4
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	1.9	1.0	0.9	--	0.9
Specialty trade contractors	238	1.8	1.3	--	0.4	0.6
Manufacturing		3.6	2.4	1.3	1.0	1.2
Manufacturing		3.6	2.4	1.3	1.0	1.2
Food manufacturing	311	6.5	5.4	4.2	1.3	1.0
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	2.5	--	--	--	--
Wood product manufacturing	321	4.3	3.4	2.0	1.5	0.8
Paper manufacturing	322	2.1	1.4	0.4	0.9	0.8
Chemical manufacturing	325	1.7	1.3	0.4	0.8	0.4
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	3.4	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.6
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	4.7	4.3	--	3.1	0.4
Primary metal manufacturing	331	4.3	2.9	1.2	1.7	1.4

Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	4.2	2.3	1.3	1.0	1.9
Machinery manufacturing	333	2.1	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.9
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	0.7	0.3	--	0.2	0.4
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	2.2	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.7
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	3.7	1.8	0.7	1.1	1.9
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	2.2	1.2	0.4	0.8	1.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	4.1	2.8	2.2	0.6	1.2
Service providing		2.7	1.7	1.2	0.5	1.0
Trade transportation and utilities		3.2	2.1	1.2	1.0	1.1
Wholesale trade		2.5	1.7	0.8	1.0	0.7
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2.9	2.0	0.8	1.3	0.8
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	2.3	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.7
Retail trade		3.4	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.4
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	3.3	2.4	1.3	1.1	0.9
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	1.5	1.2	1.2	--	0.3
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	5.1	3.6	1.8	1.9	1.5
Food and beverage stores	445	3.2	2.1	1.2	0.9	1.1
Health and personal care stores	446	2.7	1.9	1.4	0.5	0.8
Gasoline stations	447	2.2	1.0	1.0	--	1.1
Sporting goods, hobby, musical instrument, and book stores	451	5.1	1.1	0.4	0.7	--
General merchandise stores	452	5.0	2.6	0.8	1.8	2.5
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	2.7	1.0	0.5	0.4	1.8
Nonstore retailers	454	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.4
Transportation and warehousing⁸		3.9	2.8	1.8	1.0	1.1
Truck transportation	484	3.0	2.1	1.7	0.4	0.9
Couriers and messengers	492	7.5	5.5	2.2	3.3	2.0
Warehousing and storage	493	4.3	3.4	1.6	1.8	0.9
Utilities		3.3	2.6	1.2	1.4	0.7
Utilities	221	3.3	2.6	1.2	1.4	0.7
Information		0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1
Information		0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1
Broadcasting (except internet)	515	--	--	--	--	--
Telecommunications	517	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.1

Financial activities		0.9	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.1
Finance and insurance		--	--	--	--	--
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.3	0.2	0.1	--	0.1
Professional and business services		0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3
Professional, scientific, and technical services		0.6	0.3	0.3	--	--
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	0.6	0.3	0.3	--	--
Management of companies and enterprises		0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Management of companies and enterprises	551	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		--	--	--	--	--
Waste management and remediation services	562	1.1	0.9	--	--	--
Educational and health services		5.2	3.4	2.7	0.6	1.8
Educational services		--	--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance		5.6	3.6	3.0	0.7	2.0
Ambulatory health care services	621	3.7	2.4	2.1	0.3	1.3
Hospitals	622	5.8	2.8	1.9	0.9	2.9
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	10.0	8.0	6.9	1.1	2.0
Social assistance	624	3.2	2.2	2.0	0.2	1.0
Leisure and hospitality		2.6	1.3	1.0	0.3	1.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		2.3	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.9
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	2.1	1.3	--	1.0	--
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	2.0	1.0	--	1.0	0.9
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	2.4	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.9
Accommodation and food services		2.6	1.3	1.0	0.3	1.3
Accommodation	721	2.0	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.5
Food services and drinking places	722	2.7	1.3	1.0	0.3	1.5
Other services (except public administration)		1.8	0.8	0.6	0.2	1.1

Other services (except public administration)		1.8	0.8	0.6	0.2	1.1
Repair and maintenance	811	--	0.8	0.6	--	--
Personal and laundry services	812	2.3	1.1	0.9	--	--
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	0.7	0.3	0.2	--	0.4
State and local government⁵		--	--	--	--	--
State government⁵		--	--	--	--	--
Local government⁵		--	--	--	--	--
Service providing		--	--	--	--	--
Educational and health services		--	--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance		3.3	1.9	0.8	1.0	1.4
Hospitals	622	4.9	2.5	1.4	1.2	2.4

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and/or illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N / EH) \times 200,000$ where,

N = number of injuries and/or illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ Data are coded using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our Handbook of Methods concepts page: <https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/soil/concepts.htm>.

⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates of other industries.

⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2020

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including state and local government⁴		--	--	--	--	--
Private industry⁴		53.6	34.5	23.4	11.0	19.1
Goods-producing⁴		11.7	7.9	4.7	3.2	3.8
Natural resources and mining^{4,5}		0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁴		--	--	--	--	--
Animal production and aquaculture ⁴	112	0.2	0.2	0.2	--	--
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁵		0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Construction		2.0	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.6
Construction		2.0	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.6
Construction of buildings	236	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	0.3	0.2	0.1	--	0.1
Specialty trade contractors	238	1.3	0.9	--	0.3	0.4
Manufacturing		9.2	6.1	3.4	2.7	3.1
Manufacturing		9.2	6.1	3.4	2.7	3.1
Food manufacturing	311	2.7	2.3	1.7	0.5	0.4
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	0.0	--	--	--	--
Wood product manufacturing	321	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Paper manufacturing	322	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Chemical manufacturing	325	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	0.4	0.3	--	0.2	0.0
Primary metal manufacturing	331	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1

Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6
Machinery manufacturing	333	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	0.1	0.0	--	0.0	0.0
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	1.6	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.8
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Service providing		41.9	26.6	18.7	7.9	15.3
Trade transportation and utilities		14.4	9.5	5.1	4.4	4.9
Wholesale trade		2.9	2.1	0.9	1.1	0.8
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	1.9	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.5
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3
Retail trade		7.4	4.4	2.3	2.2	2.9
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	0.0
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3
Food and beverage stores	445	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3
Health and personal care stores	446	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Gasoline stations	447	0.5	0.2	0.2	--	0.3
Sporting goods, hobby, musical instrument, and book stores	451	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	--
General merchandise stores	452	2.3	1.2	0.4	0.8	1.1
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Nonstore retailers	454	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Transportation and warehousing⁷		3.8	2.7	1.8	1.0	1.0
Truck transportation	484	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.4
Couriers and messengers	492	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2
Warehousing and storage	493	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2
Utilities		0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Utilities	221	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Information		0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
Information		0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
Broadcasting (except internet)	515	--	--	--	--	--
Telecommunications	517	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0

Financial activities		1.4	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.2
Finance and insurance		--	--	--	--	--
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
Professional and business services		2.5	1.4	1.1	0.4	1.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services		0.9	0.5	0.5	--	--
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	0.9	0.5	0.5	--	--
Management of companies and enterprises		0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Management of companies and enterprises	551	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		--	--	--	--	--
Waste management and remediation services	562	0.1	0.1	--	--	--
Educational and health services		18.1	11.7	9.5	2.2	6.4
Educational services		--	--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance		17.8	11.6	9.5	2.1	6.2
Ambulatory health care services	621	3.5	2.3	2.0	0.3	1.2
Hospitals	622	6.3	3.1	2.1	1.0	3.2
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	6.3	5.1	4.4	0.7	1.3
Social assistance	624	1.6	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.5
Leisure and hospitality		4.2	2.1	1.6	0.6	2.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	0.1	0.1	--	0.0	--
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	0.0
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Accommodation and food services		3.8	1.9	1.4	0.4	1.9
Accommodation	721	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Food services and drinking places	722	3.4	1.6	1.2	0.3	1.8
Other services (except public administration)		1.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.6

Other services (except public administration)		1.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.6
Repair and maintenance	811	--	0.2	0.2	--	--
Personal and laundry services	812	0.4	0.2	0.1	--	--
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	0.1	0.0	0.0	--	0.1
State and local government⁴		--	--	--	--	--
State government⁴		--	--	--	--	--
Local government⁴		--	--	--	--	--
Service providing		--	--	--	--	--
Educational and health services		--	--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance		0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Hospitals	622	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

² Data are coded using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our Handbook of Methods concepts page: <https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/soii/concepts.htm>.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates of other industries.

⁶ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁸ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 20, 2021

Table 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and employment size, Missouri, 2020

Industry sector ²	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
All industries including state and local government³	--	--	2.4	3.6	2.7	3.5
Private industry³	2.8	1.1	2.4	3.6	2.9	3.5
Goods producing	3.0	--	3.1	3.5	2.7	4.1
Natural resources and mining ^{3,4}	3.9	--	4.1	4.5	3.7	--
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ³	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction ⁴	2.6	--	2.7	3.5	--	--
Construction	1.7	--	2.2	2.4	1.8	--
Manufacturing	3.6	--	3.8	3.9	2.9	4.3
Service providing	2.7	1.2	2.3	3.7	2.9	3.3
Trade transportation and utilities	3.2	1.4	3.1	3.8	4.6	3.6
Wholesale trade	2.5	--	2.4	3.7	3.7	--
Retail trade	3.4	1.7	3.4	3.9	--	--
Transportation and warehousing ⁵	3.9	--	3.2	3.8	4.7	4.8
Utilities	3.3	--	2.3	3.5	1.4	--
Information	0.6	--	0.7	1.2	--	--
Financial activities	0.9	--	0.8	--	0.2	0.1
Finance and insurance	--	--	1.0	--	0.2	0.1
Professional and business services	0.8	--	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	0.6	--	--	--	0.1	--
Management of companies and enterprises	0.6	--	--	1.0	0.2	--
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational and health services	5.2	--	3.3	7.0	6.5	5.0
Educational services	--	--	--	--	1.2	--
Health care and social assistance	5.6	--	3.5	7.3	7.8	5.5
Leisure and hospitality	2.6	2.0	1.9	3.8	5.3	4.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2.3	--	--	2.9	3.7	--
Accommodation and food services	2.6	2.2	2.0	4.0	6.4	2.0
Other services (except public administration)	1.8	--	3.1	1.5	--	--
Other services (except public administration)	1.8	--	3.1	1.5	--	--
State and local government³	--	--	--	--	--	--
State government ³	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local government ³	--	--	--	2.3	--	5.6

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where

N = number of injuries and illnesses ☐

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year ☐

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year). ☐

² Data are coded using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our Handbook of Methods concepts page: <https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/soii/concepts.htm>.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates of other industries. ☐

⁵ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁶ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 20, 2021

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Missouri, 2020

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (in thousands)
All industries including state and local government⁴		--	--
Private industry⁴		2.0	39.0
Goods-producing⁴		2.3	8.8
Natural resources and mining^{4,5}		3.0	0.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁴		--	--
Animal production and aquaculture ⁴	112	3.7	0.1
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	4.6	0.1
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁵		2.4	0.1
Construction		1.5	1.7
Construction		1.5	1.7
Construction of buildings	236	1.2	0.3
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	1.9	0.3
Specialty trade contractors	238	1.5	1.1
Manufacturing		2.6	6.7
Manufacturing		2.6	6.7
Food manufacturing	311	2.5	1.0
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	2.1	0.0
Wood product manufacturing	321	4.2	0.3
Paper manufacturing	322	1.9	0.1
Chemical manufacturing	325	1.5	0.3
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	3.2	0.5
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	4.7	0.4
Primary metal manufacturing	331	3.8	0.2
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	3.7	1.1

Machinery manufacturing	333	1.9	0.5
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	0.6	0.1
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	2.1	0.2
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	2.8	1.2
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	1.9	0.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	4.0	0.3
Service providing		2.0	30.2
Trade transportation and utilities		2.9	13.0
Wholesale trade		2.2	2.6
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2.7	1.7
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	2.1	0.9
Retail trade		3.0	6.6
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	2.7	1.0
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	0.9	0.1
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	5.1	1.2
Food and beverage stores	445	2.5	0.7
Health and personal care stores	446	2.1	0.3
Gasoline stations	447	2.1	0.5
Sporting goods, hobby, musical instrument, and book stores	451	4.8	0.3
General merchandise stores	452	4.8	2.1
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	2.7	0.3
Nonstore retailers	454	1.3	0.1
Transportation and warehousing⁷		3.5	3.4
Truck transportation	484	2.7	1.1
Couriers and messengers	492	7.4	0.9
Warehousing and storage	493	4.2	0.8
Utilities		3.0	0.3
Utilities	221	3.0	0.3
Information		0.5	0.2
Information		0.5	0.2
Broadcasting (except internet)	515	--	--
Telecommunications	517	1.0	0.2
Financial activities		0.5	0.8

Finance and insurance		--	--
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.3	0.1
Professional and business services		0.6	1.9
Professional, scientific, and technical services		--	--
Management of companies and enterprises		0.5	0.3
Management of companies and enterprises	551	0.5	0.3
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		--	--
Waste management and remediation services	562	0.9	0.1
Educational and health services		2.8	9.9
Educational services		--	--
Health care and social assistance		3.0	9.6
Ambulatory health care services	621	2.3	2.1
Hospitals	622	4.1	4.5
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	3.4	2.1
Social assistance	624	1.7	0.9
Leisure and hospitality		2.1	3.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		1.7	0.3
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	1.4	0.1
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	1.7	0.0
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	1.9	0.2
Accommodation and food services		2.2	3.2
Accommodation	721	1.7	0.4
Food services and drinking places	722	2.3	2.8
Other services (except public administration)		1.6	0.9
Other services (except public administration)		1.6	0.9
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	0.6	0.1

State and local government⁴		--	--
State government⁴		--	--
Local government⁴		--	--
Service providing		--	--
Educational and health services		--	--
Health care and social assistance		2.7	0.6
Hospitals	622	3.8	0.5

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ Data are coded using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our Handbook of Methods concepts page: <https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/soii/concepts.htm>.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates of other industries.

⁶ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Table 5. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry sector and category of illness, Missouri, 2020

Industry sector ²	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses	Total cases
	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹						
All industries including state and local government³	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Private industry³	75.5	2.2	65.4	--	1.1	6.7	14.5
Goods producing	74	1.2	56.4	--	4.5	11.8	2.9
Natural resources and mining^{3,4}	88.8	--	79.7	--	--	--	0.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting³	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁴	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	94.5	1.7	69	--	6.7	16.9	2.4
Service providing	75.8	2.5	67.6	--	0.2	5.4	11.7
Trade transportation and utilities	32.4	1.6	23.6	--	0.7	6.5	1.4
Wholesale trade	21.7	--	15.7	--	--	--	0.3
Retail trade	35.3	1.6	25.2	--	--	8.5	0.8
Transportation and warehousing⁵	--	--	--	--	3.3	6.1	--
Utilities	35.2	--	--	--	--	--	0
Information	10.2	--	--	--	--	--	0
Financial activities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finance and insurance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services	18.5	--	17.4	--	--	1	0.6
Professional, scientific, and technical services	26.9	--	25.9	--	--	--	0.4
Management of companies and enterprises	7.6	--	--	--	--	--	0
Educational and health services	235.1	7	216.9	--	--	11.1	8.2
Educational services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance	256.1	7.6	236.8	--	--	11.7	8.1
Leisure and hospitality	44.3	2.5	36.9	--	--	4.6	0.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	52.9	--	--	--	--	22.6	0.1
Accommodation and food services	43.2	--	38.4	--	--	--	0.6
Other services (except public administration)	22.2	3	--	--	--	--	0.1
Other services (except public administration)	22.2	3	--	--	--	--	0.1
State and local government³	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
State government³	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local government³	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ where:

N = number of illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

²Data are coded using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our Handbook of Methods concepts page: <https://>

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates of other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁶ Data too small to be displayed.

Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Numbers of illnesses in thousands				
--	--	--	--	--
0.4	12.6	--	0.2	1.3
0	2.2	--	0.2	0.5
--	0.1	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--
0	1.8	--	0.2	0.4
0.4	10.4	--	0	0.8
0.1	1	--	0	0.3
--	0.2	--	--	--
0	0.5	--	--	0.2
--	--	--	0	0.1
--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--
--	0.6	--	--	0
--	0.4	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--
0.2	7.6	--	--	0.4
--	--	--	--	--
0.2	7.5	--	--	0.4
0	0.6	--	--	0.1
--	--	--	--	0
--	0.6	--	--	--
0	--	--	--	--
0	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--

[/www.bls.gov/opub/hom/soii/concepts.htm](http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/soii/concepts.htm).

is those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect changes the istries.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2020

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including state and local government⁵		--	--	--	--	--
Private industry⁵		2.8	1.8	1.2	0.6	1.0
Goods-producing⁵		3.0	2.0	1.2	0.8	1.0
Natural resources and mining^{5,6}		3.9	3.3	2.2	1.1	0.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁵		--	--	--	--	--
Animal production and aquaculture ⁵	112	6.6	6.6	5.7	--	--
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	4.6	3.6	1.7	1.9	1.0
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁶		2.6	2.1	0.7	1.4	0.5
Construction		1.7	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.6
Construction		1.7	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.6
Construction of buildings	236	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.4
Nonresidential building construction	2362	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3
Industrial building construction	23621	--	--	--	--	--
Commercial and institutional building construction	23622	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.3
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	1.9	1.0	0.9	--	0.9
Utility system construction	2371	1.8	1.0	0.9	--	0.8
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	2.4	1.4	1.1	--	--
Specialty trade contractors	238	1.8	1.3	--	0.4	0.6
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	--	--	--	--	--
Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors	23811	0.9	0.7	0.4	--	--
Building equipment contractors	2382	1.9	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.7
Electrical contractors and other wiring installation contractors	23821	2.0	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.8
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	1.9	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.6
Building finishing contractors	2383	2.0	1.5	--	0.7	0.5
Other specialty trade contractors	2389	0.7	0.7	--	--	--

Manufacturing		3.6	2.4	1.3	1.0	1.2
Manufacturing		3.6	2.4	1.3	1.0	1.2
Food manufacturing	311	6.5	5.4	4.2	1.3	1.0
Animal food manufacturing	3111	2.2	1.0	--	0.8	1.2
Dairy product manufacturing	3115	3.6	2.4	0.9	1.5	1.3
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	8.5	7.6	6.2	1.4	1.0
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.5
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	2.5	--	--	--	--
Wood product manufacturing	321	4.3	3.4	2.0	1.5	0.8
Paper manufacturing	322	2.1	1.4	0.4	0.9	0.8
Chemical manufacturing	325	1.7	1.3	0.4	0.8	0.4
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	3.4	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.6
Plastics product manufacturing	3261	3.8	2.0	0.9	1.1	1.8
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	4.7	4.3	--	3.1	0.4
Primary metal manufacturing	331	4.3	2.9	1.2	1.7	1.4
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	4.2	2.3	1.3	1.0	1.9
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	5.1	2.7	1.3	1.4	2.4
Boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing	3324	2.0	1.0	--	0.7	0.9
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	3327	3.2	1.1	--	0.8	2.1
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	3329	5.0	2.8	1.9	0.9	2.2
Machinery manufacturing	333	2.1	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.9
Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing	3334	2.5	1.6	0.5	1.2	0.9
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	2.2	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.9
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	0.7	0.3	--	0.2	0.4
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	2.2	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.7
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	3.7	1.8	0.7	1.1	1.9
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	2.2	1.2	0.4	0.8	1.0
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing	3371	1.6	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	4.1	2.8	2.2	0.6	1.2
Service providing		2.7	1.7	1.2	0.5	1.0
Trade transportation and utilities		3.2	2.1	1.2	1.0	1.1
Wholesale trade		2.5	1.7	0.8	1.0	0.7
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2.9	2.0	0.8	1.3	0.8
Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and supplies merchant wholesalers	4231	3.3	2.2	0.6	1.6	1.1
Lumber and other construction materials merchant wholesalers	4233	4.0	3.2	1.3	1.9	0.8
Household appliances and electrical and electronic goods merchant wholesalers	4236	1.6	1.4	--	--	--
Machinery, equipment, and supplies merchant wholesalers	4238	1.9	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.5
Miscellaneous durable goods merchant wholesalers	4239	2.7	2.3	0.7	1.5	0.4

Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	2.3	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.7
Grocery and related product merchant wholesalers	4244	3.1	1.9	0.7	1.2	1.2
Beer, wine, and distilled alcoholic beverage merchant wholesalers	4248	7.1	5.6	2.5	3.1	1.5
Retail trade		3.4	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.4
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	3.3	2.4	1.3	1.1	0.9
Automobile dealers	4411	3.1	2.0	1.5	0.5	1.1
Automotive parts, accessories, and tire stores	4413	4.2	3.6	1.2	--	--
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	1.5	1.2	1.2	--	0.3
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	5.1	3.6	1.8	1.9	1.5
Building material and supplies dealers	4441	5.4	3.8	1.8	2.1	1.6
Food and beverage stores	445	3.2	2.1	1.2	0.9	1.1
Grocery stores	4451	3.4	2.3	1.3	1.0	1.1
Health and personal care stores	446	2.7	1.9	1.4	0.5	0.8
Gasoline stations	447	2.2	1.0	1.0	--	1.1
Sporting goods, hobby, musical instrument, and book stores	451	5.1	1.1	0.4	0.7	--
General merchandise stores	452	5.0	2.6	0.8	1.8	2.5
Department stores	4522	3.2	1.9	0.8	1.0	1.4
General merchandise stores, including warehouse clubs and supercenters	4523	5.4	2.7	0.8	1.9	2.7
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	2.7	1.0	0.5	0.4	1.8
Nonstore retailers	454	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.4
Electronic shopping and mail-order houses	4541	1.1	0.7	--	0.5	0.4
Transportation and warehousing⁸		3.9	2.8	1.8	1.0	1.1
Truck transportation	484	3.0	2.1	1.7	0.4	0.9
General freight trucking	4841	3.2	2.1	1.8	0.3	1.1
General freight trucking, long-distance	48412	3.5	2.3	2.0	0.4	1.2
Specialized freight trucking	4842	2.5	2.0	1.5	0.6	0.4
Used household and office goods moving	48421	7.7	6.7	4.7	--	1.0
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, long-distance	48423	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.6
Couriers and messengers	492	7.5	5.5	2.2	3.3	2.0
Warehousing and storage	493	4.3	3.4	1.6	1.8	0.9
Utilities		3.3	2.6	1.2	1.4	0.7
Utilities	221	3.3	2.6	1.2	1.4	0.7
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	3.0	2.1	1.3	0.8	0.9
Information		0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1
Information		0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1
Broadcasting (except internet)	515	--	--	--	--	--
Telecommunications	517	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.1

Financial activities		0.9	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.1
Finance and insurance		--	--	--	--	--
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	--	--	--	--	--
Activities related to credit intermediation	5223	--	--	--	--	--
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.3	0.2	0.1	--	0.1
Insurance carriers	5241	0.5	0.2	0.2	--	0.3
Professional and business services		0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3
Professional, scientific, and technical services		0.6	0.3	0.3	--	--
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	0.6	0.3	0.3	--	--
Computer systems design and related services	5415	0.1	--	--	--	0.1
Management of companies and enterprises		0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Management of companies and enterprises	551	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Management of companies and enterprises	5511	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Management of companies and enterprises	55111	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Corporate, subsidiary, and regional managing offices	551114	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		--	--	--	--	--
Waste management and remediation services	562	1.1	0.9	--	--	--
Educational and health services		5.2	3.4	2.7	0.6	1.8
Educational services		--	--	--	--	--
Educational services	611	--	--	--	--	--
Colleges, universities, and professional schools	6113	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.8
Health care and social assistance		5.6	3.6	3.0	0.7	2.0
Ambulatory health care services	621	3.7	2.4	2.1	0.3	1.3
Offices of physicians	6211	3.9	2.6	2.5	0.1	1.3
Offices of other health practitioners	6213	2.0	0.7	0.7	--	1.3
Outpatient care centers	6214	2.6	1.9	1.6	--	--
Medical and diagnostic laboratories	6215	--	1.2	1.2	--	--
Home health care services	6216	5.4	3.9	2.8	1.1	1.5
Other ambulatory health care services	6219	11.6	8.1	6.0	2.1	3.5
Hospitals	622	5.8	2.8	1.9	0.9	2.9
General medical and surgical hospitals	6221	5.7	2.8	1.9	0.9	2.9

Nursing and residential care facilities	623	10.0	8.0	6.9	1.1	2.0
Nursing care facilities (skilled nursing facilities)	6231	14.0	11.7	10.3	1.4	2.3
Residential intellectual and developmental disability, mental health, and substance abuse facilities	6232	2.7	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.7
Other residential care facilities	6239	4.9	2.2	1.3	1.0	2.7
Social assistance	624	3.2	2.2	2.0	0.2	1.0
Individual and family services	6241	4.4	3.4	3.2	0.2	1.0
Vocational rehabilitation services	6243	2.2	--	--	--	1.9
Leisure and hospitality		2.6	1.3	1.0	0.3	1.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		2.3	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.9
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	2.1	1.3	--	1.0	--
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	2.0	1.0	--	1.0	0.9
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	2.4	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.9
Accommodation and food services		2.6	1.3	1.0	0.3	1.3
Accommodation	721	2.0	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.5
Traveler accommodation	7211	1.7	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.5
Food services and drinking places	722	2.7	1.3	1.0	0.3	1.5
Special food services	7223	4.9	3.2	1.8	1.5	1.7
Other services (except public administration)		1.8	0.8	0.6	0.2	1.1
Other services (except public administration)		1.8	0.8	0.6	0.2	1.1
Repair and maintenance	811	--	0.8	0.6	--	--
Personal and laundry services	812	2.3	1.1	0.9	--	--
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	0.7	0.3	0.2	--	0.4
State and local government⁵		--	--	--	--	--
State government⁵		--	--	--	--	--
Local government⁵		--	--	--	--	--
Service providing		--	--	--	--	--
Educational and health services		--	--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance		3.3	1.9	0.8	1.0	1.4
Hospitals	622	4.9	2.5	1.4	1.2	2.4

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ Data are coded using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our Handbook of Methods concepts page: <https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/soil/concepts.htm>.

⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates of other industries.

⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁹ Data too small to be displayed.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2020

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including state and local government⁴		--	--	--	--	--
Private industry⁴		53.6	34.5	23.4	11.0	19.1
Goods-producing⁴		11.7	7.9	4.7	3.2	3.8
Natural resources and mining^{4,5}		0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁴		--	--	--	--	--
Animal production and aquaculture ⁴	112	0.2	0.2	0.2	--	--
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁵		0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Construction		2.0	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.6
Construction		2.0	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.6
Construction of buildings	236	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Nonresidential building construction	2362	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Industrial building construction	23621	--	--	--	--	--
Commercial and institutional building construction	23622	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	0.3	0.2	0.1	--	0.1
Utility system construction	2371	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	--
Specialty trade contractors	238	1.3	0.9	--	0.3	0.4
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	--	--	--	--	--
Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors	23811	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	--
Building equipment contractors	2382	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Electrical contractors and other wiring installation contractors	23821	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Building finishing contractors	2383	0.3	0.2	--	0.1	0.1
Other specialty trade contractors	2389	0.1	0.1	--	--	--

Manufacturing		9.2	6.1	3.4	2.7	3.1
Manufacturing		9.2	6.1	3.4	2.7	3.1
Food manufacturing	311	2.7	2.3	1.7	0.5	0.4
Animal food manufacturing	3111	0.1	0.0	--	0.0	0.1
Dairy product manufacturing	3115	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	1.6	1.4	1.2	0.3	0.2
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	0.0	--	--	--	--
Wood product manufacturing	321	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Paper manufacturing	322	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Chemical manufacturing	325	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Plastics product manufacturing	3261	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	0.4	0.3	--	0.2	0.0
Primary metal manufacturing	331	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing	3324	0.1	0.0	--	0.0	0.0
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	3327	0.1	0.0	--	0.0	0.1
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	3329	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Machinery manufacturing	333	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing	3334	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	0.1	0.0	--	0.0	0.0
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	1.6	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.8
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing	3371	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Service providing		41.9	26.6	18.7	7.9	15.3
Trade transportation and utilities		14.4	9.5	5.1	4.4	4.9
Wholesale trade		2.9	2.1	0.9	1.1	0.8
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	1.9	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.5
Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and supplies merchant wholesalers	4231	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Lumber and other construction materials merchant wholesalers	4233	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Household appliances and electrical and electronic goods merchant wholesalers	4236	0.1	0.1	--	--	--
Machinery, equipment, and supplies merchant wholesalers	4238	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Miscellaneous durable goods merchant wholesalers	4239	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0

Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3
Grocery and related product merchant wholesalers	4244	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Beer, wine, and distilled alcoholic beverage merchant wholesalers	4248	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Retail trade		7.4	4.4	2.3	2.2	2.9
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3
Automobile dealers	4411	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3
Automotive parts, accessories, and tire stores	4413	0.5	0.4	0.1	--	--
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	0.0
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3
Building material and supplies dealers	4441	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3
Food and beverage stores	445	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3
Grocery stores	4451	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
Health and personal care stores	446	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Gasoline stations	447	0.5	0.2	0.2	--	0.3
Sporting goods, hobby, musical instrument, and book stores	451	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	--
General merchandise stores	452	2.3	1.2	0.4	0.8	1.1
Department stores	4522	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
General merchandise stores, including warehouse clubs and supercenters	4523	2.0	1.0	0.3	0.7	1.0
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Nonstore retailers	454	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Electronic shopping and mail-order houses	4541	0.1	0.0	--	0.0	0.0
Transportation and warehousing⁷		3.8	2.7	1.8	1.0	1.0
Truck transportation	484	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.4
General freight trucking	4841	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.3
General freight trucking, long-distance	48412	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.3
Specialized freight trucking	4842	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Used household and office goods moving	48421	0.2	0.2	0.1	--	0.0
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, long-distance	48423	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Couriers and messengers	492	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2
Warehousing and storage	493	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2
Utilities		0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Utilities	221	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Information		0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
Information		0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
Broadcasting (except internet)	515	--	--	--	--	--
Telecommunications	517	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0

Financial activities		1.4	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.2
Finance and insurance		--	--	--	--	--
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	--	--	--	--	--
Activities related to credit intermediation	5223	--	--	--	--	--
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
Insurance carriers	5241	0.1	0.0	0.0	--	0.1
Professional and business services		2.5	1.4	1.1	0.4	1.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services		0.9	0.5	0.5	--	--
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	0.9	0.5	0.5	--	--
Computer systems design and related services	5415	0.0	--	--	--	0.0
Management of companies and enterprises		0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Management of companies and enterprises	551	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Management of companies and enterprises	5511	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Management of companies and enterprises	55111	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Corporate, subsidiary, and regional managing offices	551114	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		--	--	--	--	--
Waste management and remediation services	562	0.1	0.1	--	--	--
Educational and health services		18.1	11.7	9.5	2.2	6.4
Educational services		--	--	--	--	--
Educational services	611	--	--	--	--	--
Colleges, universities, and professional schools	6113	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Health care and social assistance		17.8	11.6	9.5	2.1	6.2
Ambulatory health care services	621	3.5	2.3	2.0	0.3	1.2
Offices of physicians	6211	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.5
Offices of other health practitioners	6213	0.3	0.1	0.1	--	0.2
Outpatient care centers	6214	0.3	0.2	0.2	--	--
Medical and diagnostic laboratories	6215	--	0.0	0.0	--	--
Home health care services	6216	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2
Other ambulatory health care services	6219	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Hospitals	622	6.3	3.1	2.1	1.0	3.2
General medical and surgical hospitals	6221	6.0	2.9	2.0	1.0	3.1

Nursing and residential care facilities	623	6.3	5.1	4.4	0.7	1.3
Nursing care facilities (skilled nursing facilities)	6231	5.0	4.2	3.7	0.5	0.8
Residential intellectual and developmental disability, mental health, and substance abuse facilities	6232	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Other residential care facilities	6239	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Social assistance	624	1.6	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.5
Individual and family services	6241	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.3
Vocational rehabilitation services	6243	0.1	--	--	--	0.1
Leisure and hospitality		4.2	2.1	1.6	0.6	2.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	0.1	0.1	--	0.0	--
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	0.0
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Accommodation and food services		3.8	1.9	1.4	0.4	1.9
Accommodation	721	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Traveler accommodation	7211	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Food services and drinking places	722	3.4	1.6	1.2	0.3	1.8
Special food services	7223	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other services (except public administration)		1.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.6
Other services (except public administration)		1.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.6
Repair and maintenance	811	--	0.2	0.2	--	--
Personal and laundry services	812	0.4	0.2	0.1	--	--
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	0.1	0.0	0.0	--	0.1
State and local government⁴		--	--	--	--	--
State government⁴		--	--	--	--	--
Local government⁴		--	--	--	--	--
Service providing		--	--	--	--	--
Educational and health services		--	--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance		0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Hospitals	622	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

² Data are coded using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our Handbook of Methods concepts page: <https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/soii/concepts.htm>.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates of other industries.

⁶ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁸ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 20, 2021

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2020

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
All industries including state and local government⁴		--	--	--	--	--	--
Private industry⁴		75.5	2.2	65.4	--	1.1	6.7
Goods producing⁴		74.0	1.2	56.4	--	4.5	11.8
Natural resources and mining^{4,6}		88.8	--	79.7	--	--	--
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁴		--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal production and aquaculture ⁴	112	291.6	--	291.6	--	--	--
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁶		--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction		--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction		--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction of buildings	236	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing		94.5	1.7	69.0	--	6.7	16.9
Manufacturing		94.5	1.7	69.0	--	6.7	16.9
Food manufacturing	311	400.3	4.7	356.5	--	10.1	28.2
Chemical manufacturing	325	13.7	--	--	--	--	--
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	14.5	--	11.5	--	--	--
Primary metal manufacturing	331	44.0	--	--	--	--	--
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	48.4	--	45.3	--	--	--
Machinery manufacturing	333	12.9	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	90.3	--	15.8	--	14.7	58.8
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	36.6	--	--	--	--	--

Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing		75.8	2.5	67.6	--	0.2	5.4
Trade transportation and utilities		32.4	1.6	23.6	--	0.7	6.5
Wholesale trade		21.7	--	15.7	--	--	--
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	20.0	--	12.7	--	--	--
Retail trade		35.3	1.6	25.2	--	--	8.5
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food and beverage stores	445	75.1	--	63.9	--	--	10.2
General merchandise stores	452	26.6	3.7	7.9	--	--	15.0
Nonstore retailers	454	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and warehousing⁸		--	--	--	--	3.3	6.1
Truck transportation	484	30.3	--	27.3	--	--	--
Couriers and messengers	492	16.5	--	--	--	--	15.6
Warehousing and storage	493	13.8	--	--	--	--	--
Utilities		35.2	--	--	--	--	--
Utilities	221	35.2	--	--	--	--	--
Information		10.2	--	--	--	--	--
Information		10.2	--	--	--	--	--
Financial activities		--	--	--	--	--	--
Finance and insurance		--	--	--	--	--	--
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services		18.5	--	17.4	--	--	1.0
Professional, scientific, and technical services		26.9	--	25.9	--	--	--
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	26.9	--	25.9	--	--	--
Management of companies and enterprises		7.6	--	--	--	--	--
Management of companies and enterprises	551	7.6	--	--	--	--	--

Educational and health services		235.1	7.0	216.9	--	--	11.1
Educational services		--	--	--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance		256.1	7.6	236.8	--	--	11.7
Ambulatory health care services	621	145.2	7.2	130.4	--	--	7.6
Hospitals	622	165.3	1.9	141.3	--	--	21.9
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	663.7	23.6	632.3	--	--	7.7
Social assistance	624	148.1	--	145.9	--	--	--
Leisure and hospitality		44.3	2.5	36.9	--	--	4.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		52.9	--	--	--	--	22.6
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	67.1	--	--	--	--	64.0
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	--	--	--	--	--	--
Accommodation and food services		43.2	--	38.4	--	--	--
Accommodation	721	26.0	--	24.7	--	--	--
Food services and drinking places	722	46.1	--	40.7	--	--	--
Other services (except public administration)		22.2	3.0	--	--	--	--
Other services (except public administration)		22.2	3.0	--	--	--	--
State and local government⁴		--	--	--	--	--	--
State government⁴		--	--	--	--	--	--
Local government⁴		--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing		--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational and health services		--	--	--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance		64.2	--	57.8	--	--	--
Hospitals	622	105.8	--	95.3	--	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were

calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ where

N = number of illnesses

□

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

□

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

□

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ Data are coded using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our Handbook of Methods concepts page: <https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/soii/concepts.htm>.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data too small to be displayed.

⁶ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates of other industries.□

⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2020

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
All industries including state and local government³		--	--	--	--	--	--
Private industry³		14.5	0.4	12.6	--	0.2	1.3
Goods producing³		2.9	0.0	2.2	--	0.2	0.5
Natural resources and mining^{3,5}		0.1	--	0.1	--	--	--
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting³		--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal production and aquaculture ³	112	0.1	--	0.1	--	--	--
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁵		--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction		--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction		--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction of buildings	236	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing		2.4	0.0	1.8	--	0.2	0.4
Manufacturing		2.4	0.0	1.8	--	0.2	0.4
Food manufacturing	311	1.7	0.0	1.5	--	0.0	0.1
Chemical manufacturing	325	0.0	--	--	--	--	--
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	0.0	--	0.0	--	--	--
Primary metal manufacturing	331	0.0	--	--	--	--	--
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	0.1	--	0.1	--	--	--
Machinery manufacturing	333	0.0	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	0.4	--	0.1	--	0.1	0.2
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	0.0	--	--	--	--	--

Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing		11.7	0.4	10.4	--	0.0	0.8
Trade transportation and utilities		1.4	0.1	1.0	--	0.0	0.3
Wholesale trade		0.3	--	0.2	--	--	--
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	0.1	--	0.1	--	--	--
Retail trade		0.8	0.0	0.5	--	--	0.2
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food and beverage stores	445	0.2	--	0.2	--	--	0.0
General merchandise stores	452	0.1	0.0	0.0	--	--	0.1
Nonstore retailers	454	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and warehousing⁷		--	--	--	--	0.0	0.1
Truck transportation	484	0.1	--	0.1	--	--	--
Couriers and messengers	492	0.0	--	--	--	--	0.0
Warehousing and storage	493	0.0	--	--	--	--	--
Utilities		0.0	--	--	--	--	--
Utilities	221	0.0	--	--	--	--	--
Information		0.0	--	--	--	--	--
Information		0.0	--	--	--	--	--
Financial activities		--	--	--	--	--	--
Finance and insurance		--	--	--	--	--	--
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services		0.6	--	0.6	--	--	0.0
Professional, scientific, and technical services		0.4	--	0.4	--	--	--
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	0.4	--	0.4	--	--	--
Management of companies and enterprises		0.0	--	--	--	--	--
Management of companies and enterprises	551	0.0	--	--	--	--	--

Educational and health services		8.2	0.2	7.6	--	--	0.4
Educational services		--	--	--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance		8.1	0.2	7.5	--	--	0.4
Ambulatory health care services	621	1.4	0.1	1.2	--	--	0.1
Hospitals	622	1.8	0.0	1.6	--	--	0.2
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	4.2	0.2	4.0	--	--	0.0
Social assistance	624	0.7	--	0.7	--	--	--
Leisure and hospitality		0.7	0.0	0.6	--	--	0.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		0.1	--	--	--	--	0.0
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	0.0	--	--	--	--	0.0
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	--	--	--	--	--	--
Accommodation and food services		0.6	--	0.6	--	--	--
Accommodation	721	0.1	--	0.1	--	--	--
Food services and drinking places	722	0.6	--	0.5	--	--	--
Other services (except public administration)		0.1	0.0	--	--	--	--
Other services (except public administration)		0.1	0.0	--	--	--	--
State and local government³		--	--	--	--	--	--
State government³		--	--	--	--	--	--
Local government³		--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing		--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational and health services		--	--	--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance		0.2	--	0.1	--	--	--
Hospitals	622	0.2	--	0.1	--	--	--

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

² Data are coded using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our Handbook of Methods concepts page: <https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/soii/concepts.htm>.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data too small to be displayed.

⁵ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates of other industries.

⁶ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 20, 2021

Table 10. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2020

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate ¹	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
All industries including state and local government⁴		--	--	--	--
Private industry⁴		2.0	39.0	2.5	2.5
Goods producing⁴		2.3	8.8	3.6	3.8
Natural resources and mining^{4,5}		3.0	0.4	14.8	13.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁴		--	--	--	--
Animal production and aquaculture ⁴	112	3.7	0.1	38.5	28.4
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	4.6	0.1	20.8	21.8
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁵		2.4	0.1	2.1	2.5
Construction		1.5	1.7	11.4	12.0
Construction		1.5	1.7	11.4	12.0
Construction of buildings	236	1.2	0.3	30.6	32.5
Nonresidential building construction	2362	1.1	0.2	34.9	36.5
Industrial building construction	23621	--	--	33.2	42.7
Commercial and institutional building construction	23622	1.1	0.2	37.5	39.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	1.9	0.3	26.4	30.0
Utility system construction	2371	1.8	0.2	30.6	37.5
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	2.4	0.1	54.7	59.8
Specialty trade contractors	238	1.5	1.1	13.6	13.9
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	--	--	--	--
Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors	23811	0.9	0.0	52.8	47.6
Building equipment contractors	2382	1.4	0.5	20.8	22.1
Electrical contractors and other wiring installation contractors	23821	2.0	0.3	32.6	35.2
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	1.1	0.2	22.1	22.6
Building finishing contractors	2383	1.7	0.2	29.2	31.5
Other specialty trade contractors	2389	0.7	0.1	48.7	47.8
Manufacturing		2.6	6.7	3.7	3.9

Manufacturing		2.6	6.7	3.7	3.9
Food manufacturing	311	2.5	1.0	5.7	6.3
Animal food manufacturing	3111	1.8	0.1	47.8	50.1
Dairy product manufacturing	3115	3.0	0.2	8.4	9.6
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	2.3	0.4	2.7	2.6
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	1.7	0.1	24.1	18.9
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	2.1	0.0	20.1	31.0
Wood product manufacturing	321	4.2	0.3	23.4	21.0
Paper manufacturing	322	1.9	0.1	13.7	16.4
Chemical manufacturing	325	1.5	0.3	23.7	28.5
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	3.2	0.5	17.0	18.6
Plastics product manufacturing	3261	3.6	0.5	18.0	19.9
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	4.7	0.4	19.6	22.3
Primary metal manufacturing	331	3.8	0.2	7.8	11.3
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	3.7	1.1	9.9	10.0
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	5.0	0.5	12.0	12.3
Boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing	3324	1.9	0.1	27.1	24.0
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	3327	2.8	0.1	25.6	19.9
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	3329	3.7	0.3	24.4	22.8
Machinery manufacturing	333	1.9	0.5	10.9	11.2
Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing	3334	2.4	0.2	10.8	10.5
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	2.1	0.1	28.5	30.7
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	0.6	0.1	25.1	24.5
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	2.1	0.2	10.0	8.2
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	2.8	1.2	5.4	5.7
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	1.9	0.1	18.7	15.5
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing	3371	1.2	0.1	20.3	17.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	4.0	0.3	24.8	19.9
Service providing		2.0	30.2	3.0	3.0
Trade transportation and utilities		2.9	13.0	4.1	4.2
Wholesale trade		2.2	2.6	10.0	10.6
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2.7	1.7	12.7	14.4
Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and supplies merchant wholesalers	4231	3.0	0.3	26.6	25.7
Lumber and other construction materials merchant wholesalers	4233	4.0	0.2	34.2	40.5
Household appliances and electrical and electronic goods merchant wholesalers	4236	1.6	0.1	59.3	64.9
Machinery, equipment, and supplies merchant wholesalers	4238	1.6	0.3	20.7	20.7
Miscellaneous durable goods merchant wholesalers	4239	2.2	0.2	18.0	22.7
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	2.1	0.9	13.5	12.6

Grocery and related product merchant wholesalers	4244	3.1	0.4	21.4	22.6
Beer, wine, and distilled alcoholic beverage merchant wholesalers	4248	4.8	0.2	9.9	8.6
Retail trade		3.0	6.6	5.2	5.3
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	2.7	1.0	17.9	18.4
Automobile dealers	4411	2.1	0.5	17.6	19.5
Automotive parts, accessories, and tire stores	4413	4.2	0.5	32.6	32.2
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	0.9	0.1	42.1	35.6
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	5.1	1.2	9.2	10.3
Building material and supplies dealers	4441	5.3	1.1	9.4	10.2
Food and beverage stores	445	2.5	0.7	9.1	8.5
Grocery stores	4451	2.6	0.7	9.1	8.6
Health and personal care stores	446	2.1	0.3	24.3	26.0
Gasoline stations	447	2.1	0.5	24.8	25.9
Sporting goods, hobby, musical instrument, and book stores	451	4.8	0.3	47.7	47.7
General merchandise stores	452	4.8	2.1	6.6	6.8
Department stores	4522	3.2	0.2	17.3	21.7
General merchandise stores, including warehouse clubs and supercenters	4523	5.1	1.9	7.2	7.2
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	2.7	0.3	34.3	35.4
Nonstore retailers	454	1.3	0.1	21.8	23.7
Electronic shopping and mail-order houses	4541	1.1	0.1	21.5	23.6
Transportation and warehousing⁷		3.5	3.4	8.6	8.7
Truck transportation	484	2.7	1.1	10.9	11.2
General freight trucking	4841	3.0	0.9	10.2	10.1
General freight trucking, long-distance	48412	3.4	0.9	10.0	10.1
Specialized freight trucking	4842	1.7	0.2	38.8	41.0
Used household and office goods moving	48421	3.9	0.1	49.1	43.3
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, long-distance	48423	1.8	0.1	20.6	23.5
Couriers and messengers	492	7.4	0.9	12.9	15.6
Warehousing and storage	493	4.2	0.8	14.4	14.4
Utilities		3.0	0.3	27.6	31.0
Utilities	221	3.0	0.3	27.6	31.0
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	2.5	0.2	17.3	21.5
Information		0.5	0.2	28.2	28.7
Information		0.5	0.2	28.2	28.7
Broadcasting (except internet)	515	--	--	31.1	31.2
Telecommunications	517	1.0	0.2	32.9	31.6

Financial activities		0.5	0.8	24.3	24.7
Finance and insurance		--	--	--	--
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	--	--	--	--
Activities related to credit intermediation	5223	--	--	17.0	11.5
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.3	0.1	12.7	11.9
Insurance carriers	5241	0.5	0.1	12.9	13.7
Professional and business services		0.6	1.9	17.9	17.9
Professional, scientific, and technical services		--	--	--	--
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	--	--	--	--
Computer systems design and related services	5415	0.1	0.0	39.7	39.0
Management of companies and enterprises		0.5	0.3	30.4	30.7
Management of companies and enterprises	551	0.5	0.3	30.4	30.7
Management of companies and enterprises	5511	0.5	0.3	30.4	30.7
Management of companies and enterprises	55111	0.5	0.3	30.4	30.7
Corporate, subsidiary, and regional managing offices	551114	0.5	0.3	30.8	31.2
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		--	--	--	--
Waste management and remediation services	562	0.9	0.1	38.3	35.3
Educational and health services		2.8	9.9	3.9	4.1
Educational services		--	--	--	--
Educational services	611	--	--	--	--
Colleges, universities, and professional schools	6113	1.1	0.2	2.9	2.7
Health care and social assistance		3.0	9.6	4.0	4.2
Ambulatory health care services	621	2.3	2.1	14.0	14.3
Offices of physicians	6211	2.1	0.8	29.1	30.9
Offices of other health practitioners	6213	1.1	0.2	26.4	25.3
Outpatient care centers	6214	2.4	0.3	44.1	37.8
Home health care services	6216	2.9	0.4	18.9	19.6
Other ambulatory health care services	6219	7.9	0.4	17.1	18.7
Hospitals	622	4.1	4.5	1.7	2.2
General medical and surgical hospitals	6221	4.1	4.3	1.7	2.3
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	3.4	2.1	7.3	8.4
Nursing care facilities (skilled nursing facilities)	6231	3.9	1.4	7.8	8.4

Residential intellectual and developmental disability, mental health, and substance abuse facilities	6232	2.5	0.3	28.9	33.8
Other residential care facilities	6239	4.2	0.1	22.4	25.7
Social assistance	624	1.7	0.9	18.2	18.5
Individual and family services	6241	2.0	0.6	22.1	22.9
Vocational rehabilitation services	6243	2.0	0.1	21.0	23.0
Leisure and hospitality		2.1	3.5	9.0	9.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		1.7	0.3	20.8	22.1
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	1.4	0.1	46.6	52.7
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	1.7	0.0	35.2	27.3
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	1.9	0.2	26.3	27.7
Accommodation and food services		2.2	3.2	9.6	10.1
Accommodation	721	1.7	0.4	18.0	19.1
Traveler accommodation	7211	1.4	0.3	23.0	24.2
Food services and drinking places	722	2.3	2.8	10.6	11.1
Special food services	7223	4.7	0.3	36.4	41.0
Other services (except public administration)		1.6	0.9	37.4	37.1
Other services (except public administration)		1.6	0.9	37.4	37.1
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	0.6	0.1	28.1	26.4
State and local government⁴		--	--	--	--
State government⁴		--	--	--	--
Local government⁴		--	--	--	--
Service providing		--	--	--	--
Educational and health services		--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance		2.7	0.6	20.2	19.3
Hospitals	622	3.8	0.5	16.3	18.0

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as:

$(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where

N = number of injuries

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ Data are coded using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our Handbook of Methods concepts page: <https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/soii/concepts.htm>.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates of other industries.

⁶ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁸ Data too small to be displayed.

⁹ Relative standard errors were not calculated for mining, except oil and gas (NAICS 212), and rail transportation (NAICS 402).

Table 11. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and case types, 2018-2020, Missouri

Industry sector ²	Total recordable cases			Cases with days away			
				Total			Cases wi
	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018
All industries including state and local government³	3.0	2.8	--	1.5	1.4	--	0.9
Private industry³	2.8	2.7	2.8	1.4	1.4	1.8	0.8
Goods producing	3.4	3.3	3.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.9
Natural resources and mining ^{3,4}	3.9	4.1	3.9	2.4	2.9	3.3	1.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ³	4.7	4.7	--	2.6	3.3	--	1.2
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction ⁴	2.6	2.7	2.6	1.9	2.0	2.1	0.8
Construction	2.6	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2
Manufacturing	3.6	3.7	3.6	2.1	2.0	2.4	0.8
Service providing	2.6	2.6	2.7	1.3	1.3	1.7	0.7
Trade transportation and utilities	3.7	3.4	3.2	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.2
Wholesale trade	2.9	2.8	2.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	0.7
Retail trade	3.7	3.3	3.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.0
Transportation and warehousing ⁵	4.8	4.3	3.9	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.1
Utilities	3.0	3.1	3.3	1.8	1.4	2.6	1.0
Information	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7
Financial activities	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.7	--
Finance and insurance	0.5	--	--	0.2	--	--	0.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	--	1.1	--	--	0.5	--	--
Professional and business services	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5
Professional, scientific, and technical services	0.6	--	0.6	0.2	--	0.3	0.1
Management of companies and enterprises	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	2.5	--	--	1.7	--	--	1.3
Educational and health services	3.6	3.7	5.2	1.3	1.5	3.4	0.5
Educational services	1.5	1.4	--	0.4	0.5	--	0.2
Health care and social assistance	3.8	4.0	5.6	1.4	1.6	3.6	0.6
Leisure and hospitality	2.8	2.7	2.6	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2.8	4.1	2.3	1.6	2.7	1.4	0.4
Accommodation and food services	2.8	2.5	2.6	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.5
Other services (except public administration)	1.7	2.6	1.8	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.0
Other services (except public administration)	1.7	2.6	1.8	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.0
State and local government³	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
State government ³	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local government ³	4.8	3.4	--	2.2	1.7	--	1.5

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Data are coded using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our Handbook of Methods concepts page: <https://www.bls.gov/publications/handbook/concepts.htm>

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as independent mining contractors. These data are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data are for 2001, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates of other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁶ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁷ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 20, 2021

Days away from work, job transfer, or restriction					Other recordable cases		
Days away from work ⁶		Cases with job transfer or restriction					
2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
0.8	--	0.7	0.7	--	1.5	1.4	--
0.7	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.3	1.0
0.8	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.0
1.0	2.2	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.5	1.2	0.6
1.0	--	1.4	2.3	--	2.1	1.4	--
0.9	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.5
0.9	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.6
0.8	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.2
0.7	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.3	1.3	1.0
1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.1
0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.7
0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.4
2.0	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.1
0.9	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.4	1.2	1.7	0.7
--	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.1
--	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1
--	--	0.1	--	--	0.3	--	--
--	--	--	0.3	--	--	0.6	--
0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.3
--	0.3	0.1	--	--	0.4	--	--
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4
--	--	0.4	--	--	0.8	--	--
0.7	2.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	2.3	2.2	1.8
0.3	--	0.2	0.2	--	1.0	0.9	--
0.8	3.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	2.4	2.4	2.0
0.6	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.9	1.6	1.3
--	0.7	1.2	1.5	0.7	1.2	1.4	0.9
0.5	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.0	1.6	1.3
--	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.3	1.1
--	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.3	1.1
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1.1	--	0.7	0.6	--	2.6	1.7	--

[//www.bls.gov/opub/hom/soii/concepts.htm](http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/soii/concepts.htm).

is those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are
a do not reflect changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January

2020 Case & Demographics

All Private Industry

- There were 23,410 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in private industry. The incidence rate was 121.5 (per 10,000 full-time workers).
- There were 11 median days away from work in private industry.

Goods-producing industries

- Goods-producing sectors had 4,690 (20.0%) of the injuries and illnesses with days away from work in private industry. The incidence rate for the total goods-producing sectors was 121.0.
- Private industry goods-producing sectors had 13 median days away from work.
- The manufacturing major industry sector had 3,430 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work with an incidence rate of 132.5.
- Construction major industry sectors had ten median days away from work with an incidence rate of 85.4.

Service-providing industries

- Service-providing sectors had 18,720 (80.0%) of the injuries and illnesses with days away from work in private industry. The incidence rate for the total service-providing sectors was 121.6.
- Private industry service-providing sectors had 11 median days away from work.
- The trade, transportation, and utilities major industry sector had 5,100 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work with an incidence rate of 115.0.
- The education and health services major industry sector had 9,540 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work with an incidence rate of 273.0.

Gender and Ethnicity

- Male workers accounted for 45.0% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. Female workers accounted for 55.0% of the injuries and illnesses.
- Male workers had 12 median days away from work; female workers had 11 median days.
- White only was the race or ethnic origin accounting for 32.5% of the injuries and illnesses. The race or ethnic origin was not reported in 58.7% of the cases.
- Black or African American and Hispanic of Latino workers had 11 median days away from work.

Age of Worker

- Workers aged 25 to 34 accounted for 22.8% of the injuries and illnesses. Workers who were 35 to 44 years old accounted for 21.3% and workers aged 45 to 54 accounted for 20.2%.
- Workers aged 65 years and over had 16 median days away from work. Workers who were 55 to 64 years old had 13 median days away from work.

Years on the Job

- Workers with 1 to 5 years of service with the employer accounted for 37.7% of the injuries and illnesses. Workers with more than 5 years of service accounted for 29.3%.
- Workers with 1 to 5 years of service had 12 median days away from work. Workers with 5 or more years of service had 13 median days away from work.

Occupation

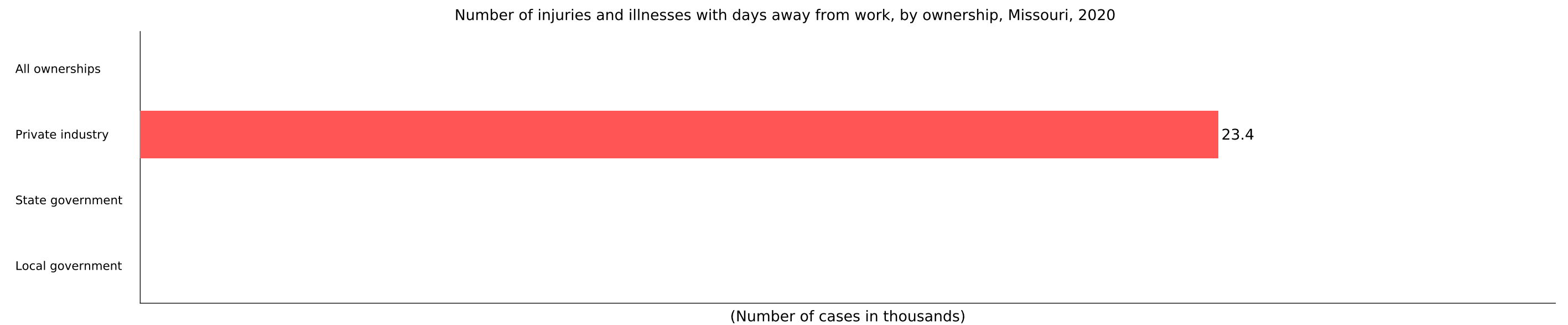
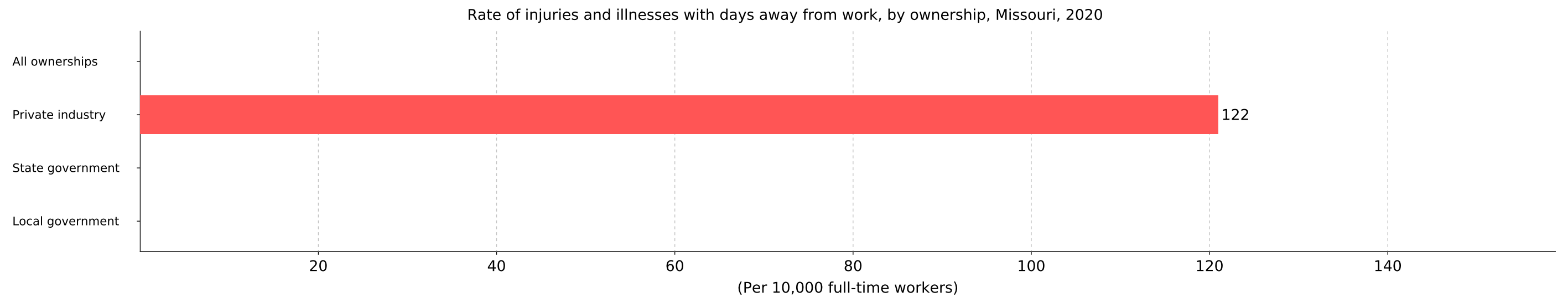
- The major occupational group with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work was service occupations with 6,260 (26.7% of the private industry total).
- Transportation and material moving occupations had 15 median days away from work.

Event Characteristics

- Sprains, strains, tears was the nature of injury, illness accounting for 18.3% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- Body systems was the part of body accounting for the most injuries and illnesses at 51.7%.
- Floors, walkways, ground surfaces was the source of injury, illness accounting for 8.9% of the injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- Exposure to harmful substances or environments accounting for the most injuries and illnesses at 53.1%.
- The time of event category, 8:01 A.M. to 12:00 P.M., accounted for 16.4% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in private industry.
- The hours on the job before event occurred category, 2- 4 hours, had 12.6% of the injuries and illnesses.
- Monday was the day of the week accounting for 22.9% of the injuries and illnesses.

Rate and Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, by ownership, Missouri, 2020

Ownership	Rates	Counts in thousands
All ownerships	-	-
Private industry	122	23.4
State government	-	-
Local government	-	-

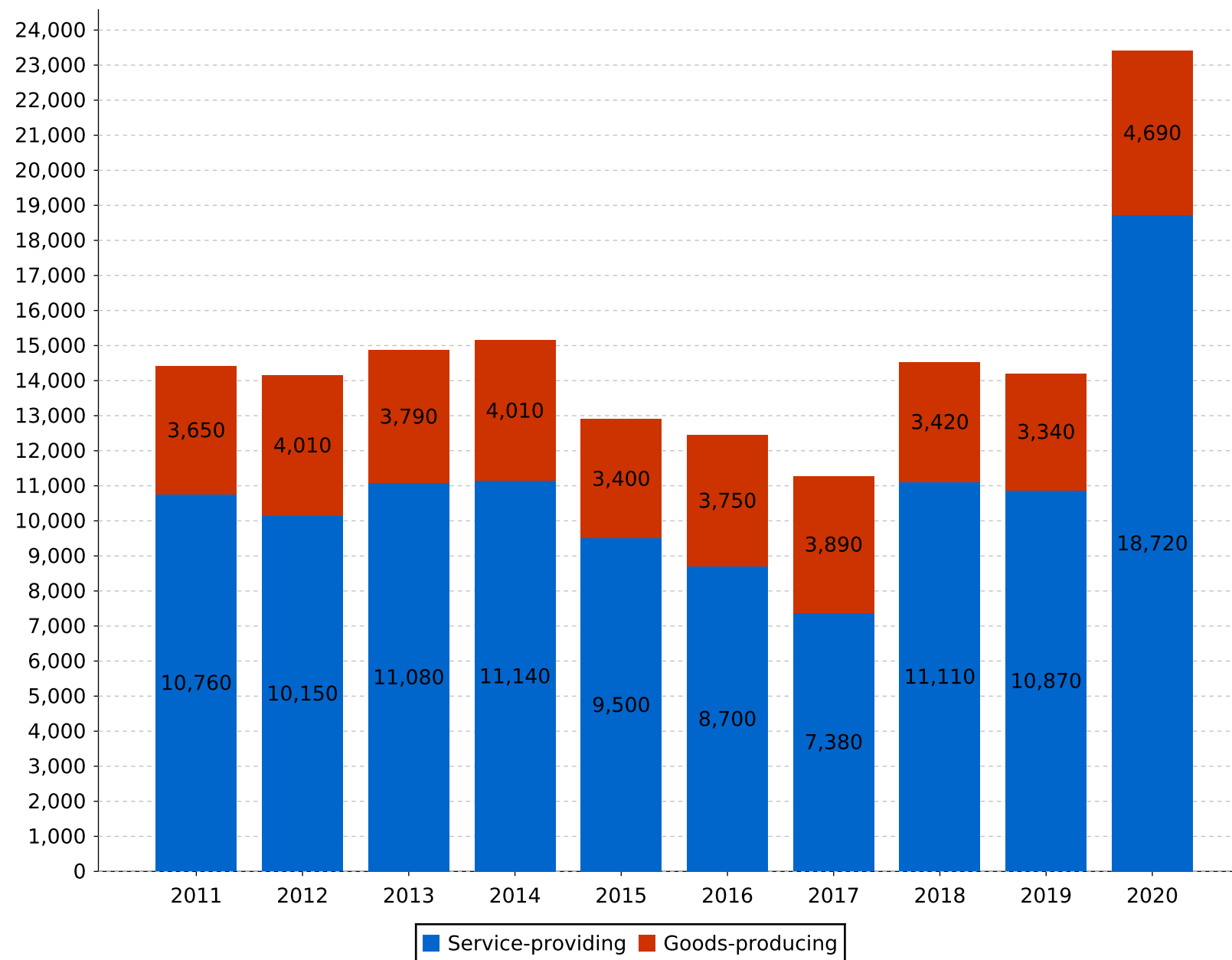


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2021]

Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2011-2020

Year	Service-providing	Goods-producing
2011	10,760	3,650
2012	10,150	4,010
2013	11,080	3,790
2014	11,140	4,010
2015	9,500	3,400
2016	8,700	3,750
2017	7,380	3,890
2018	11,110	3,420
2019	10,870	3,340
2020	18,720	4,690

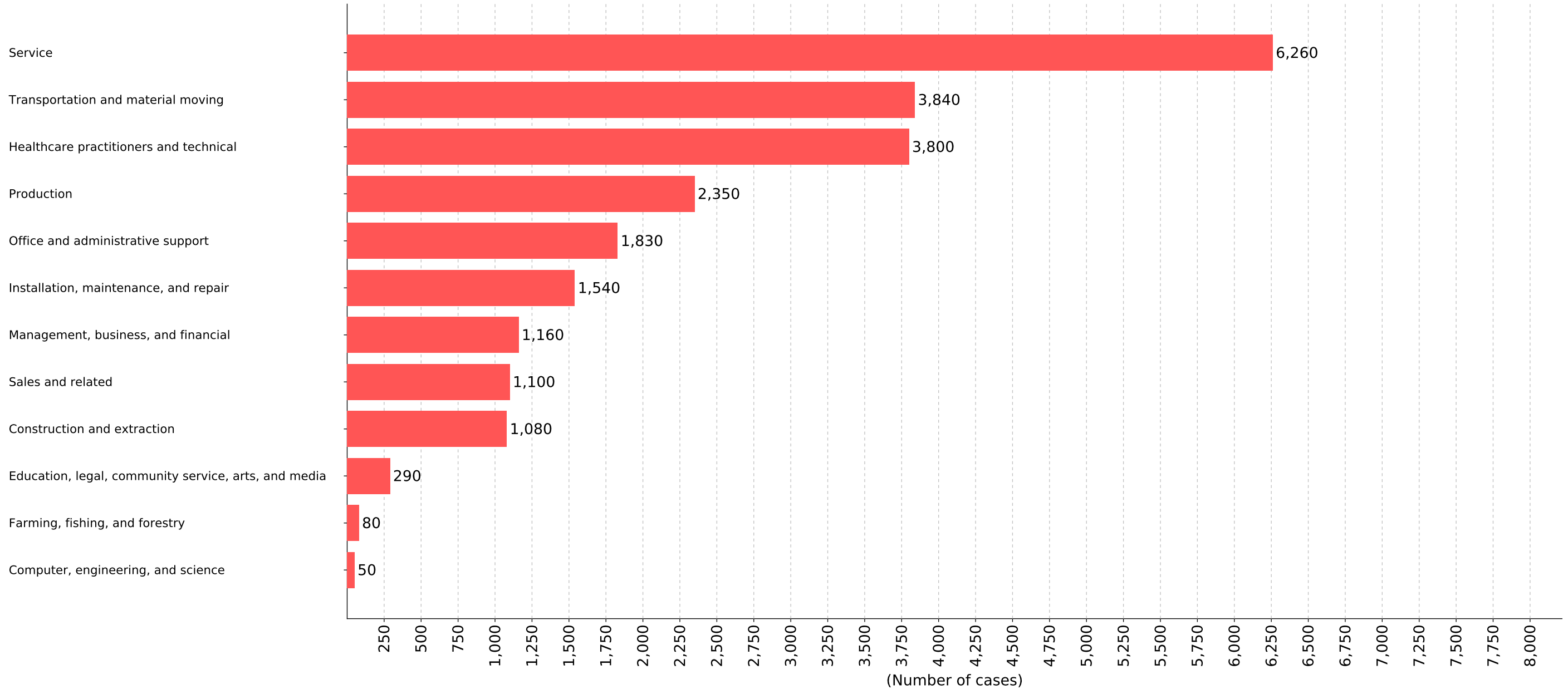
Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2011-2020
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2021]



Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation categories, private industry, Missouri, 2020

Category	Value
Service	6,260
Transportation and material moving	3,840
Healthcare practitioners and technical	3,800
Production	2,350
Office and administrative support	1,830
Installation, maintenance, and repair	1,540
Management, business, and financial	1,160
Sales and related	1,100
Construction and extraction	1,080
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media	290
Farming, fishing, and forestry	80
Computer, engineering, and science	50

Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation categories, private industry, Missouri, 2020

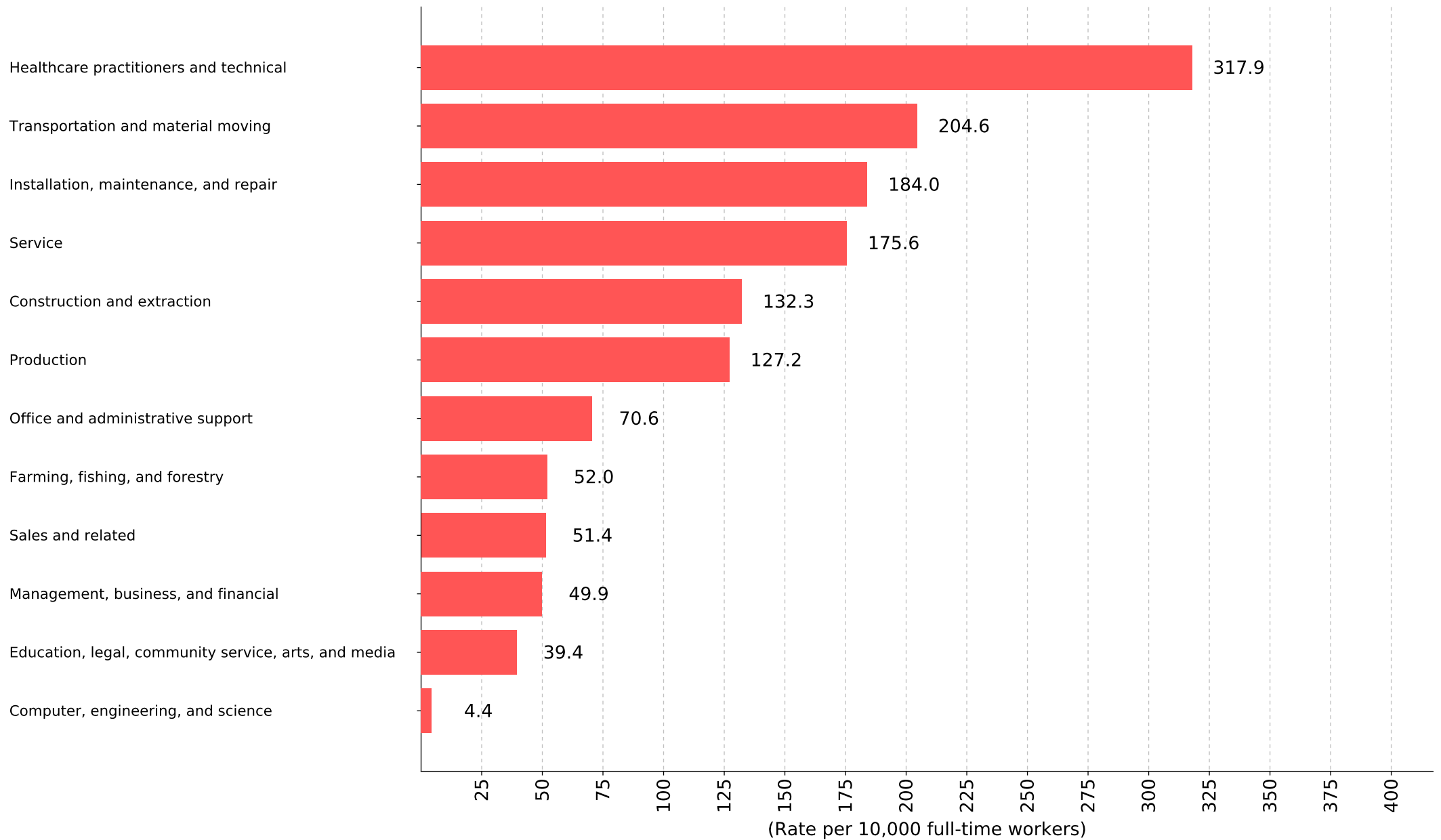


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2021]

Incidence rates of injuries and illnesses by major occupation categories, private industry, Missouri, 2020

Category	Value
Healthcare practitioners and technical	317.9
Transportation and material moving	204.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair	184.0
Service	175.6
Construction and extraction	132.3
Production	127.2
Office and administrative support	70.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry	52.0
Sales and related	51.4
Management, business, and financial	49.9
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media	39.4
Computer, engineering, and science	4.4

Incidence rates of injuries and illnesses by major occupation categories, private industry, Missouri, 2020

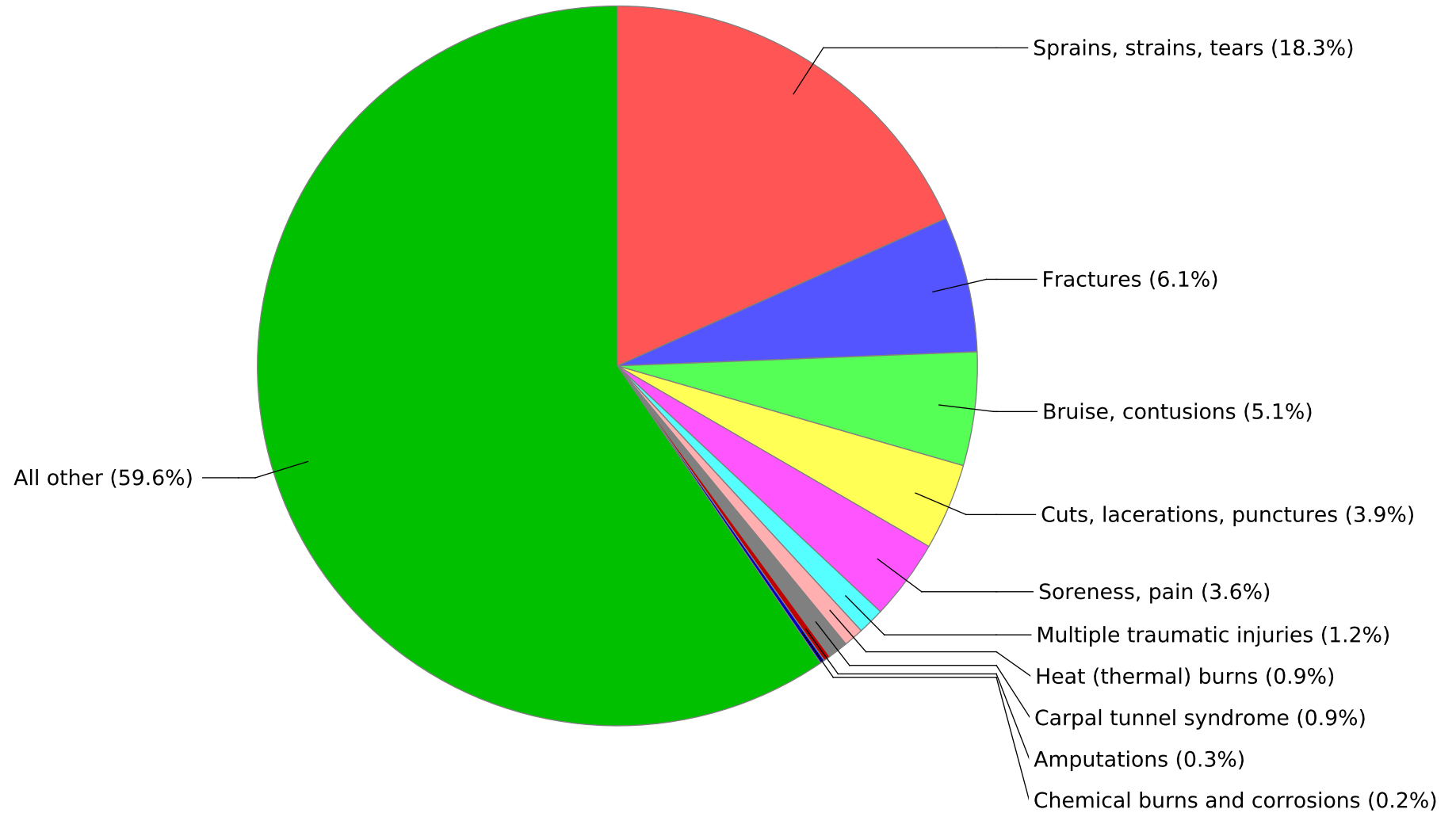


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2021]

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by nature, private industry, Missouri, 2020
[Total Cases = 23,410]

Category	Value
Tendonitis	-
Sprains, strains, tears	4,280
Fractures	1,420
Bruise, contusions	1,200
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	920
Soreness, pain	840
Multiple traumatic injuries	280
Heat (thermal) burns	210
Carpal tunnel syndrome	200
Amputations	60
Chemical burns and corrosions	40
All other	13,960

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by nature, private industry, Missouri, 2020
[Total Cases = 23,410]

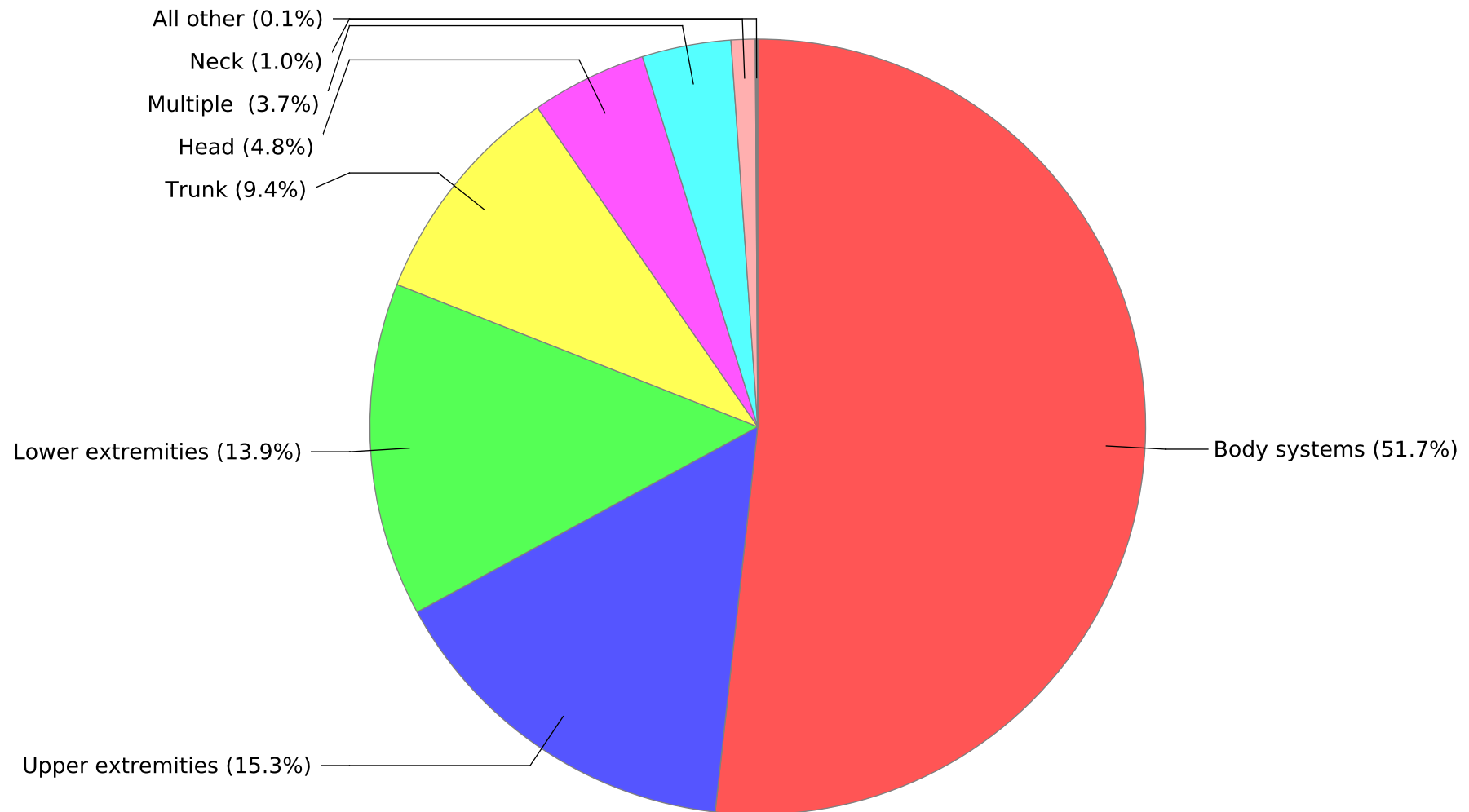


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2021]

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by part of body, private industry, Missouri, 2020
[Total Cases = 23,410]

Category	Value
Body systems	12,110
Upper extremities	3,580
Lower extremities	3,260
Trunk	2,200
Head	1,130
Multiple	860
Neck	240
All other	30

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by part of body, private industry, Missouri, 2020
[Total Cases = 23,410]

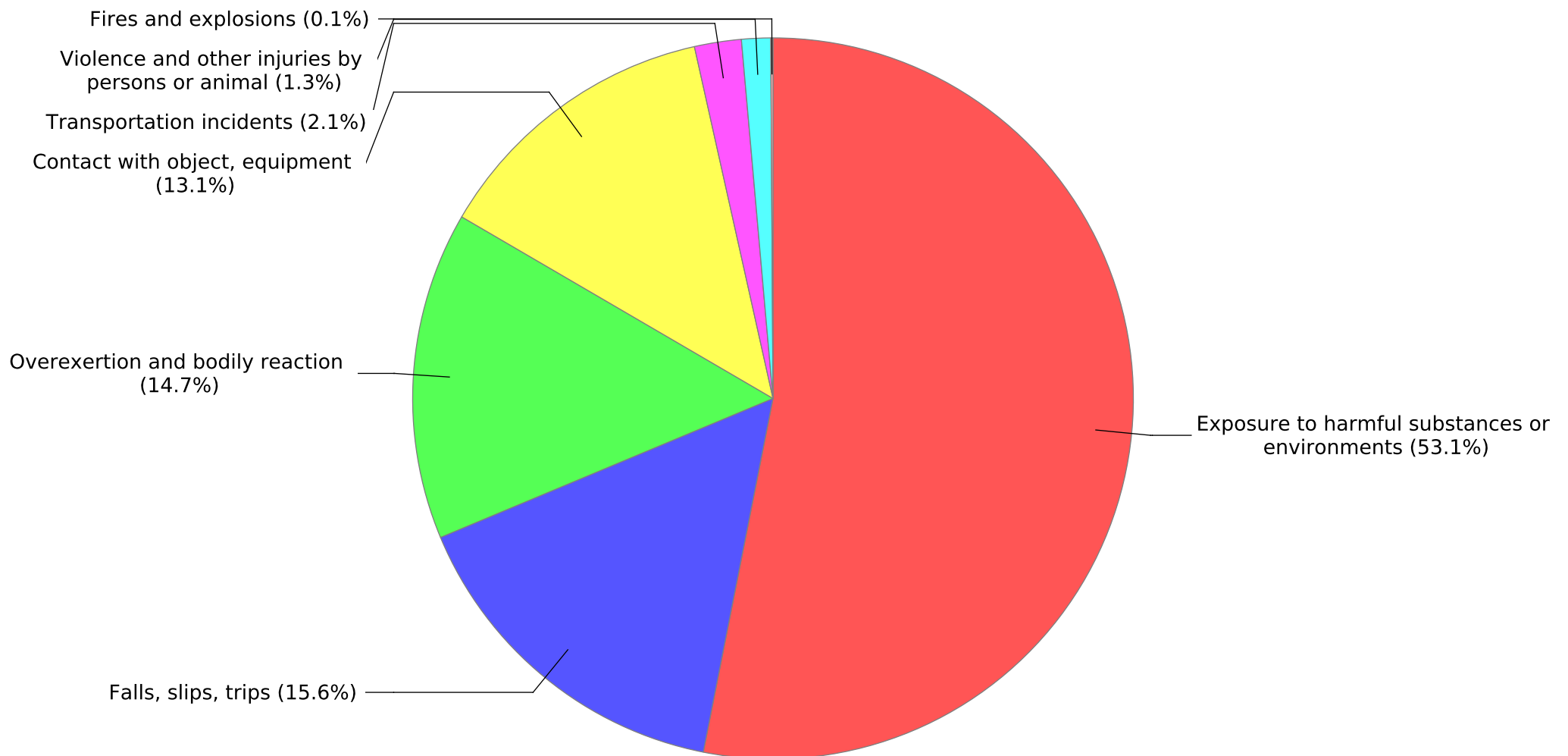


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2021]

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure, private industry, Missouri, 2020
[Total Cases = 23,410]

Category	Value
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	12,440
Falls, slips, trips	3,650
Overexertion and bodily reaction	3,430
Contact with object, equipment	3,060
Transportation incidents	490
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	310
Fires and explosions	20
All other	10

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure, private industry, Missouri, 2020
[Total Cases = 23,410]

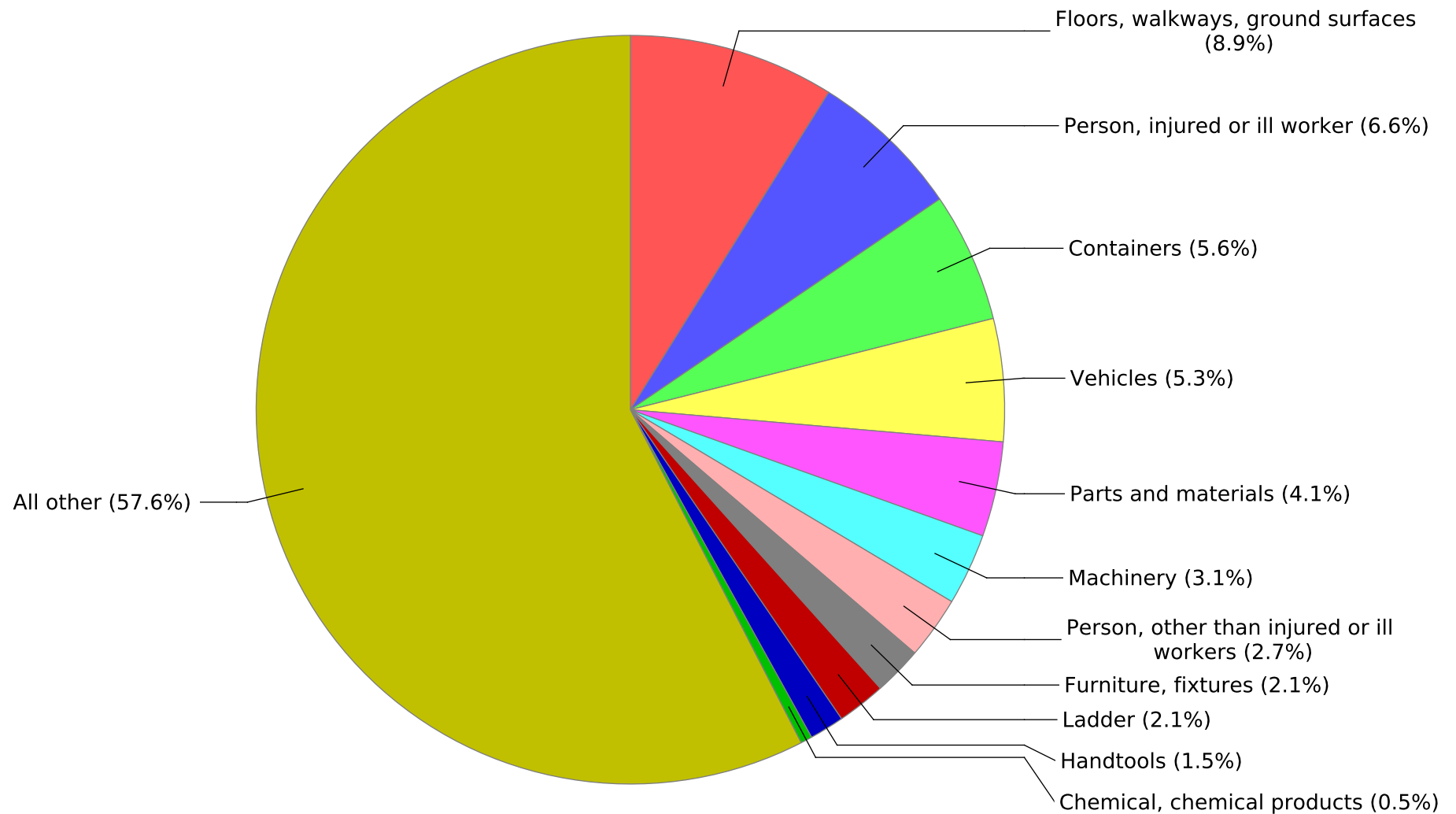


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2021]

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by source, private industry, Missouri, 2020
[Total Cases = 23,410]

Category	Value
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	2,090
Person, injured or ill worker	1,550
Containers	1,320
Vehicles	1,230
Parts and materials	950
Machinery	720
Person, other than injured or ill workers	630
Furniture, fixtures	490
Ladder	490
Handtools	340
Chemical, chemical products	120
All other	13,480

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by source, private industry, Missouri, 2020
[Total Cases = 23,410]

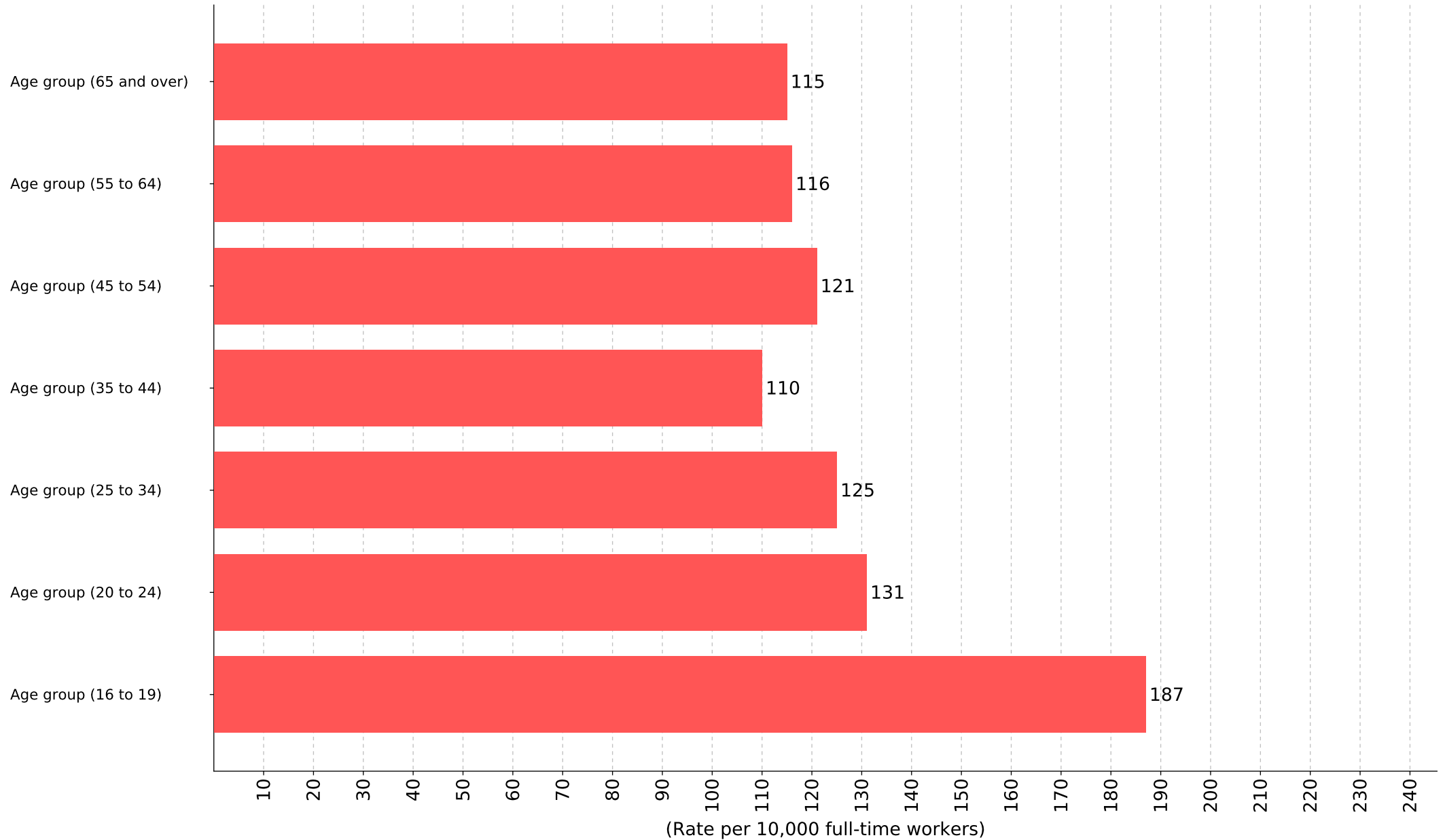


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2021]

Incidence rate by age of worker, private industry, Missouri, 2020

Category	Value
Age group (65 and over)	115
Age group (55 to 64)	116
Age group (45 to 54)	121
Age group (35 to 44)	110
Age group (25 to 34)	125
Age group (20 to 24)	131
Age group (16 to 19)	187

Incidence rate by age of worker, private industry, Missouri, 2020

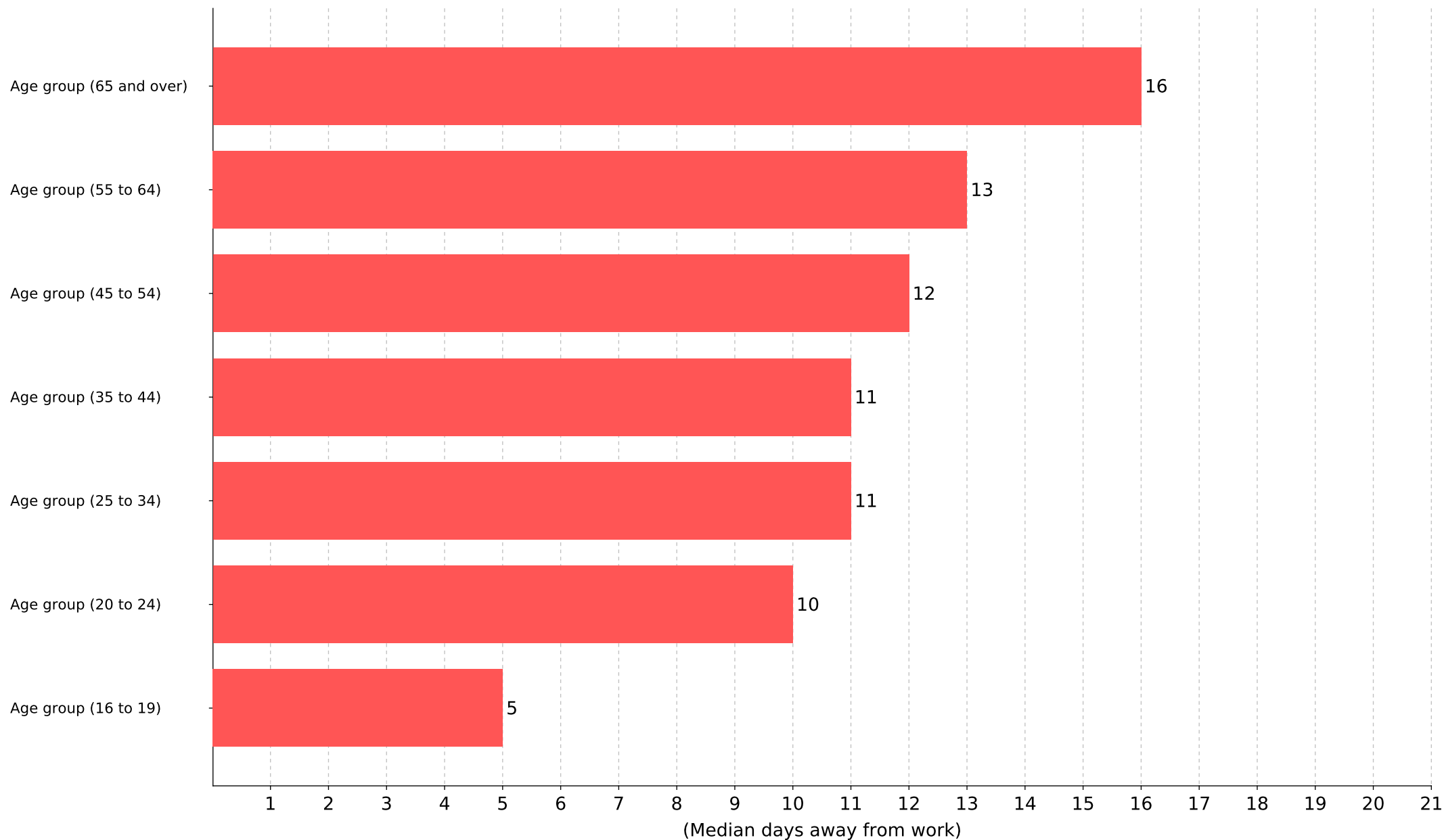


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2021]

Median days away from work due to injuries and illnesses , private industry, Missouri, 2020

Category	Value
Age group (65 and over)	16
Age group (55 to 64)	13
Age group (45 to 54)	12
Age group (35 to 44)	11
Age group (25 to 34)	11
Age group (20 to 24)	10
Age group (16 to 19)	5

Median days away from work due to injuries and illnesses , private industry, Missouri, 2020

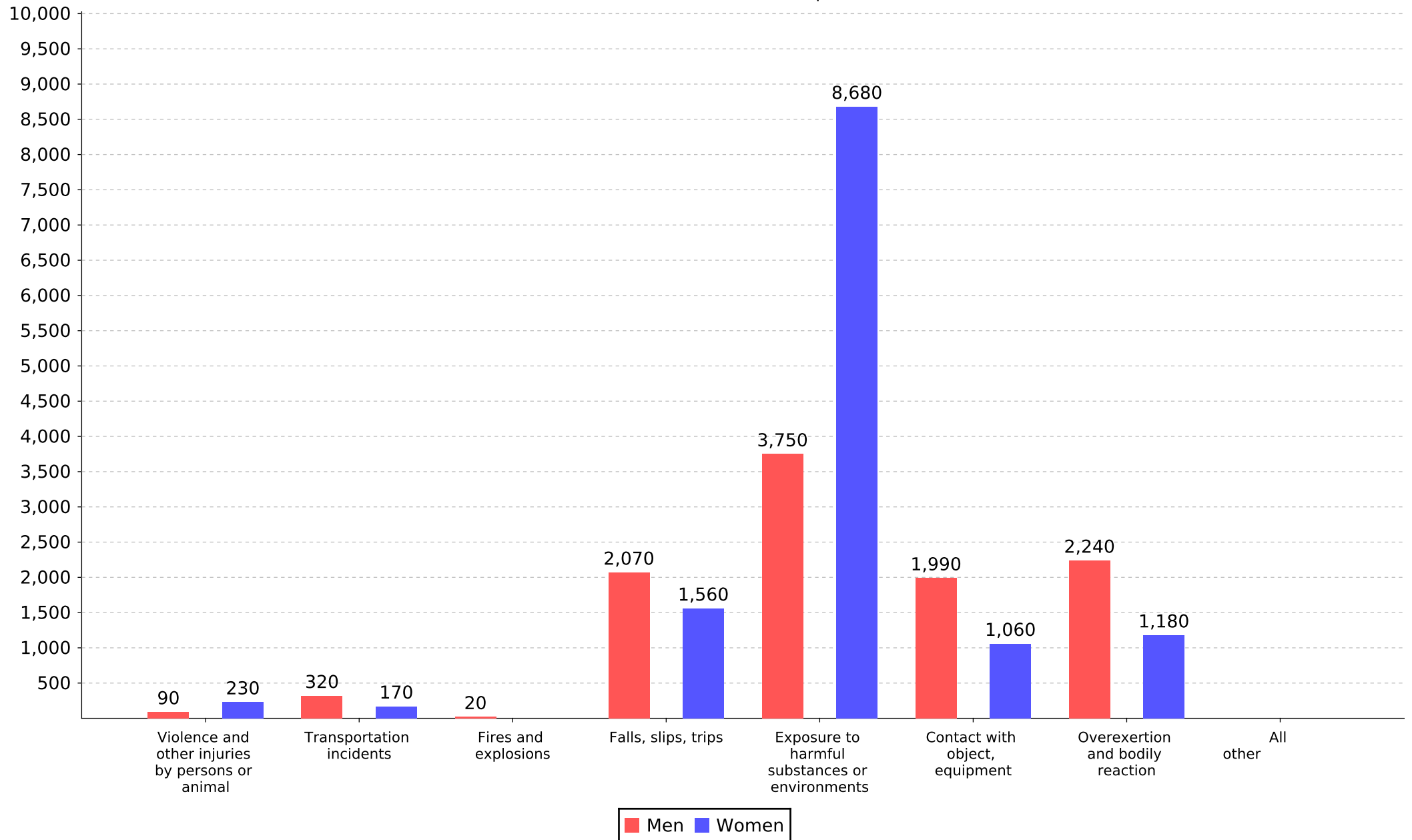


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2021]

Number of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure and gender, private industry, Missouri, 2020

Category	Men	Women
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	90	230
Transportation incidents	320	170
Fires and explosions	20	-
Falls, slips, trips	2,070	1,560
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	3,750	8,680
Contact with object, equipment	1,990	1,060
Overexertion and bodily reaction	2,240	1,180
All other	-	-

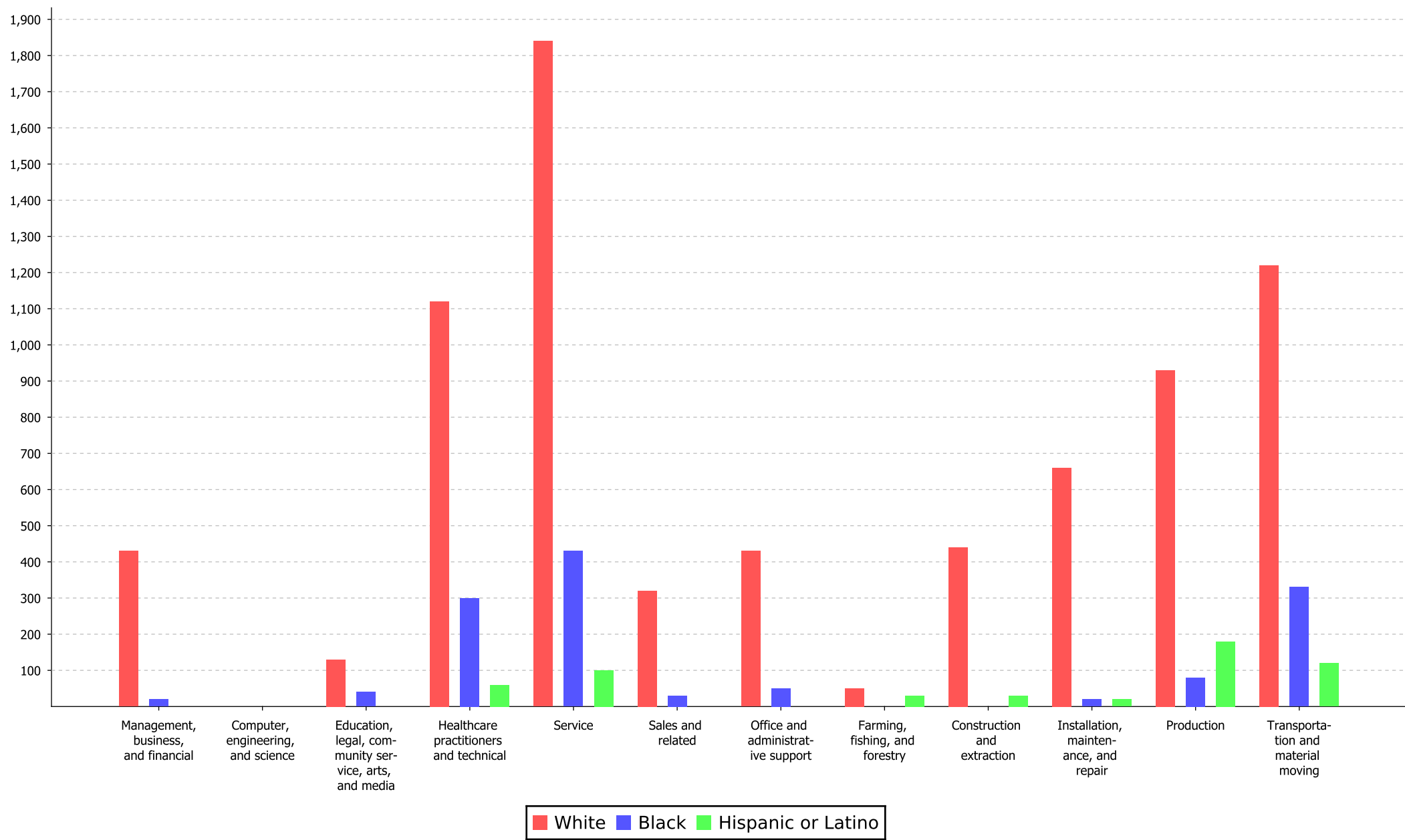
Number of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure and gender, private industry, Missouri, 2020
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2021]



Number of injuries and illnesses to White, Black, and Hispanic or Latino workers, private industry, Missouri, 2020

Category	White	Black	Hispanic or Latino
Management, business, and financial	430	20	-
Computer, engineering, and science	-	-	-
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media	130	40	-
Healthcare practitioners and technical	1,120	300	60
Service	1,840	430	100
Sales and related	320	30	-
Office and administrative support	430	50	-
Farming, fishing, and forestry	50	-	30
Construction and extraction	440	-	30
Installation, maintenance, and repair	660	20	20
Production	930	80	180
Transportation and material moving	1,220	330	120

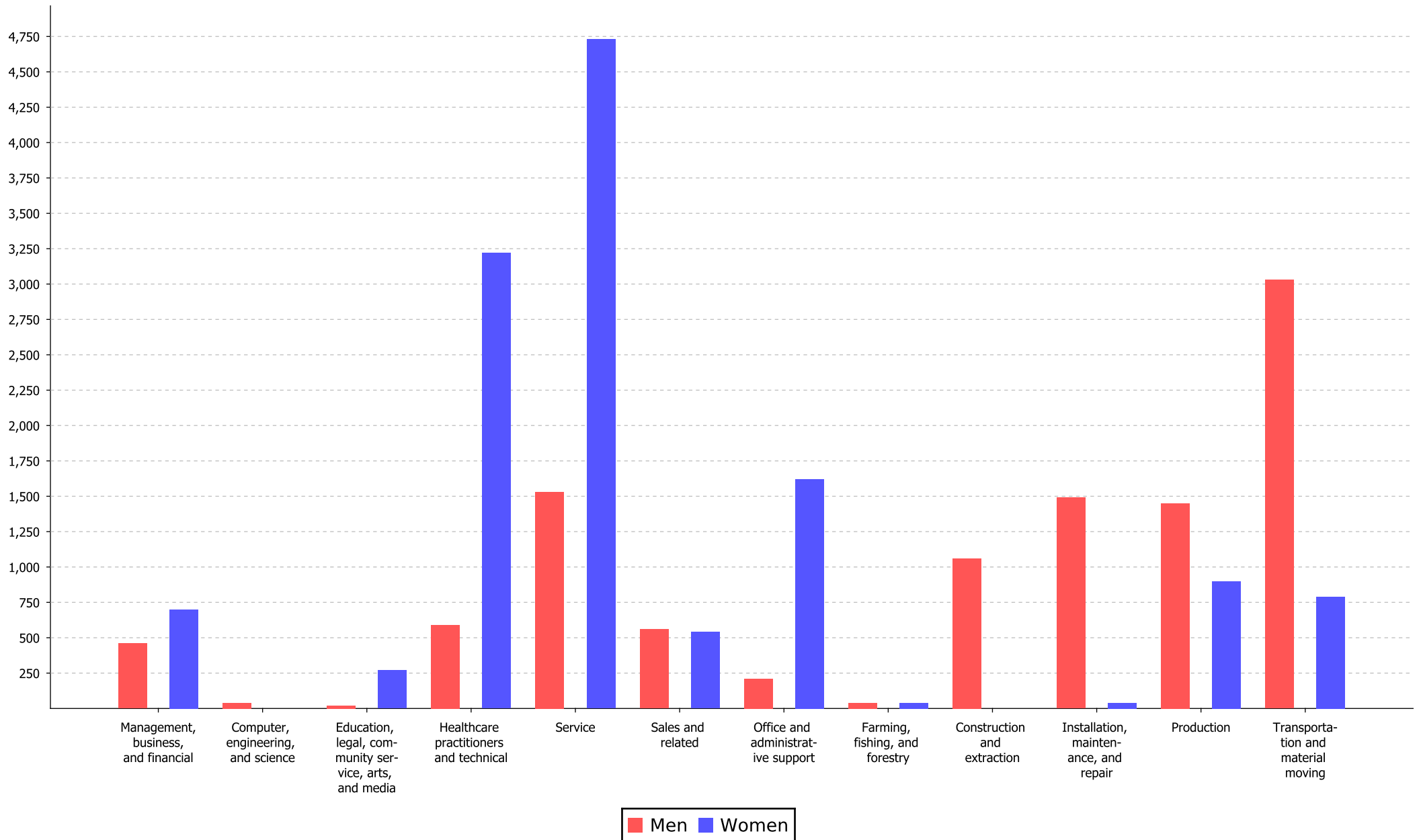
Number of injuries and illnesses to White, Black, and Hispanic or Latino workers, private industry, Missouri, 2020
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2021]



Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation and gender, private industry, Missouri, 2020

Category	Men	Women
Management, business, and financial	460	700
Computer, engineering, and science	40	-
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media	20	270
Healthcare practitioners and technical	590	3,220
Service	1,530	4,730
Sales and related	560	540
Office and administrative support	210	1,620
Farming, fishing, and forestry	40	40
Construction and extraction	1,060	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	1,490	40
Production	1,450	900
Transportation and material moving	3,030	790

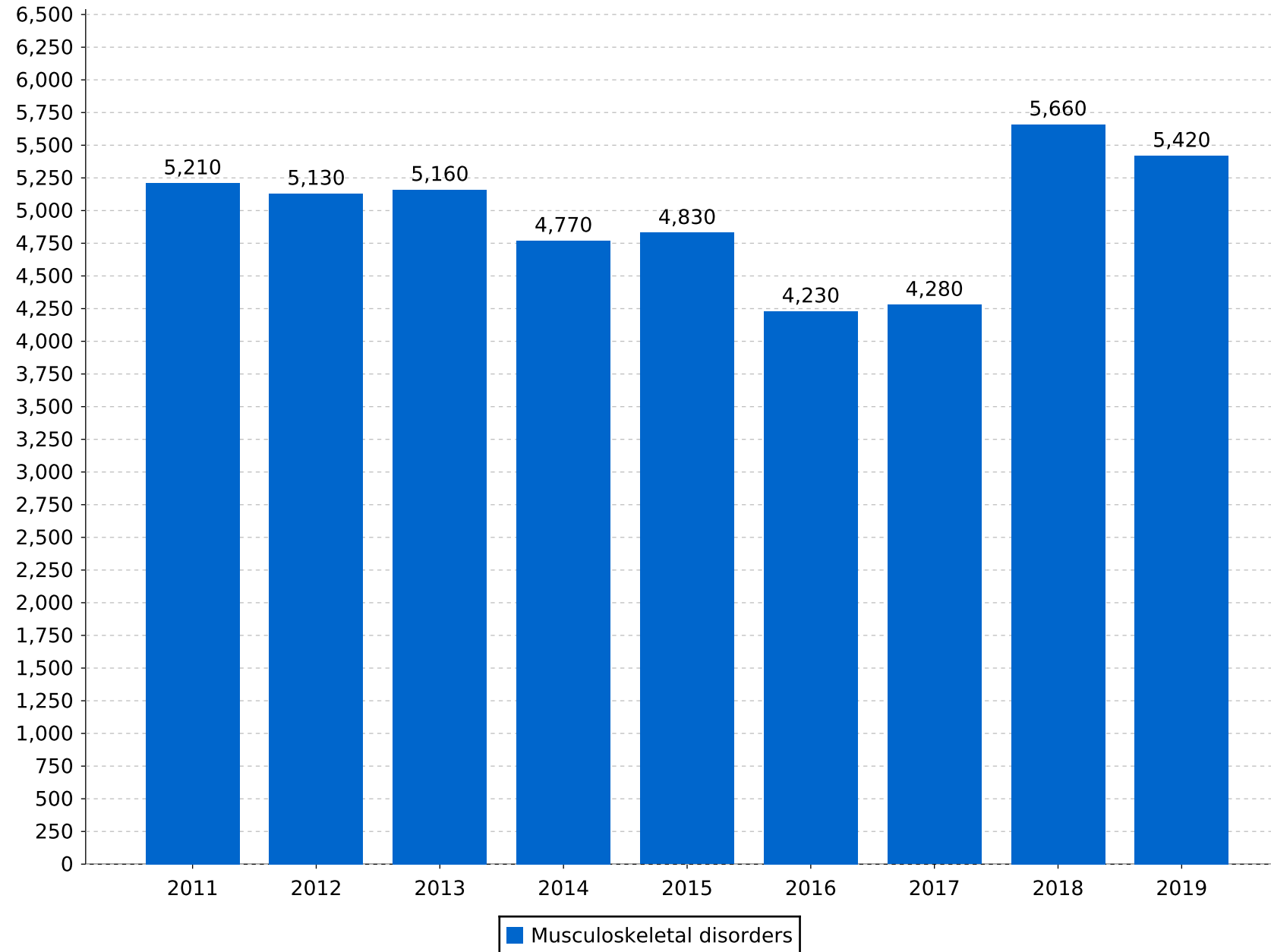
Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation and gender, private industry, Missouri, 2020
 [SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2021]



Number of musculoskeletal disorders with days away from work, Missouri, 2011-2020

Year	Musculoskeletal disorders
2011	5,210
2012	5,130
2013	5,160
2014	4,770
2015	4,830
2016	4,230
2017	4,280
2018	5,660
2019	5,420

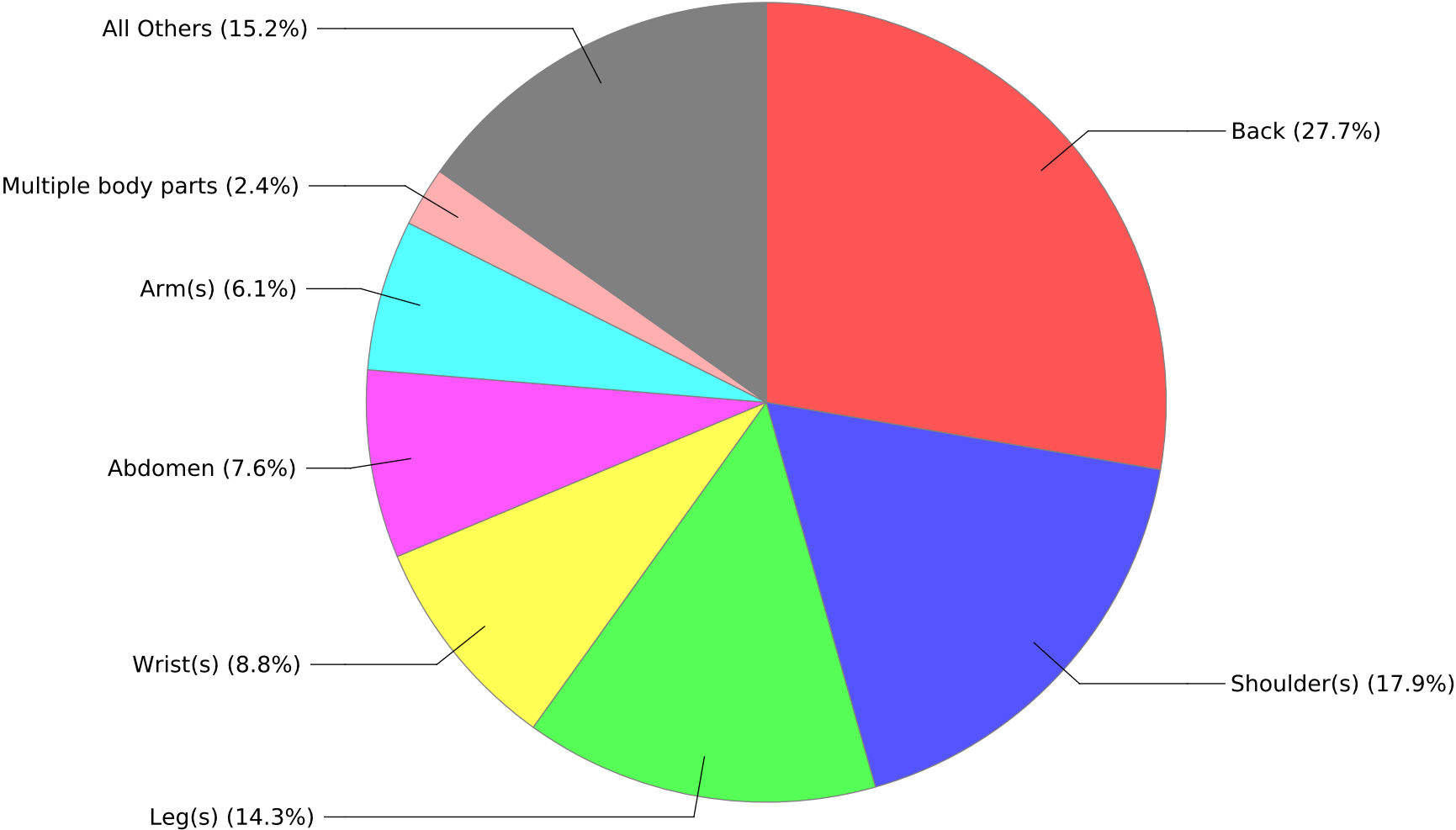
Number of musculoskeletal disorders with days away from work, Missouri, 2011-2020
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2021]



Distribution of musculoskeletal disorders by selected parts of body, private industry, Missouri, 2020
[Total Cases = 3,290]

Category	Value
Back	910
Shoulder(s)	590
Leg(s)	470
Wrist(s)	290
Abdomen	250
Arm(s)	200
Multiple body parts	80
All Others	500

Distribution of musculoskeletal disorders by selected parts of body, private industry, Missouri, 2020
[Total Cases = 3,290]



[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2021]

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2020

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	23,410	4,690	270	1,000	3,430	18,720	5,100	170	960	1,070	9,540	1,570	320	--
Gender:														
Male	10,490	3,320	150	950	2,210	7,170	3,480	150	440	680	1,430	720	280	--
Female	12,880	1,370	110	40	1,210	11,510	1,580	--	520	390	8,100	860	50	--
Age:														
14 to 15	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--
16 to 19	1,120	290	--	60	230	830	250	--	--	--	380	180	--	--
20 to 24	2,320	340	40	80	220	1,980	590	--	--	20	1,160	160	--	--
25 to 34	5,340	970	120	270	570	4,370	990	40	370	130	2,550	250	40	--
35 to 44	4,980	920	--	220	690	4,060	900	30	180	270	2,250	360	70	--
45 to 54	4,730	1,160	--	240	910	3,570	910	70	350	290	1,610	300	50	--
55 to 64	3,770	730	70	90	570	3,040	1,110	20	--	290	1,250	240	80	--
65 and over	1,100	280	--	40	230	830	330	--	--	50	340	50	50	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	2,820	560	80	160	320	2,260	560	--	110	80	1,280	200	--	--
3 to 11 months	4,860	890	50	230	610	3,970	1,020	40	150	290	2,190	280	--	--
1 to 5 years	8,820	1,460	60	300	1,100	7,370	1,730	40	350	320	3,990	740	190	--
More than 5 years	6,860	1,780	80	300	1,400	5,080	1,730	90	350	380	2,090	350	90	--
Race or ethnic origin ⁵ :														
White only	7,600	1,860	180	420	1,260	5,740	1,750	20	230	260	2,780	610	100	--
Black only	1,310	140	--	--	140	1,160	280	--	--	--	780	60	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	560	340	30	30	280	220	50	--	--	30	110	30	--	--
Asian only	80	30	--	--	20	50	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	40	40	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	60	--	--	--	--	60	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	13,730	2,270	60	530	1,680	11,460	2,910	140	710	760	5,860	860	220	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates of other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 20, 2021

Table 2. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2020

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--
Gender:														
Male	44.8	70.8	55.6	95.0	64.4	38.3	68.2	88.2	45.8	63.6	15.0	45.9	87.5	--
Female	55.0	29.2	40.7	4.0	35.3	61.5	31.0	--	54.2	36.4	84.9	54.8	15.6	--
Age:														
14 to 15	.1	--	--	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	--	1.9	--	--
16 to 19	4.8	6.2	--	6.0	6.7	4.4	4.9	--	--	--	4.0	11.5	--	--
20 to 24	9.9	7.2	14.8	8.0	6.4	10.6	11.6	--	--	1.9	12.2	10.2	--	--
25 to 34	22.8	20.7	44.4	27.0	16.6	23.3	19.4	23.5	38.5	12.1	26.7	15.9	12.5	--
35 to 44	21.3	19.6	--	22.0	20.1	21.7	17.6	17.6	18.8	25.2	23.6	22.9	21.9	--
45 to 54	20.2	24.7	--	24.0	26.5	19.1	17.8	41.2	36.5	27.1	16.9	19.1	15.6	--
55 to 64	16.1	15.6	25.9	9.0	16.6	16.2	21.8	11.8	--	27.1	13.1	15.3	25.0	--
65 and over	4.7	6.0	--	4.0	6.7	4.4	6.5	--	--	4.7	3.6	3.2	15.6	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	12.0	11.9	29.6	16.0	9.3	12.1	11.0	--	11.5	7.5	13.4	12.7	--	--
3 to 11 months	20.8	19.0	18.5	23.0	17.8	21.2	20.0	23.5	15.6	27.1	23.0	17.8	--	--
1 to 5 years	37.7	31.1	22.2	30.0	32.1	39.4	33.9	23.5	36.5	29.9	41.8	47.1	59.4	--
More than 5 years	29.3	38.0	29.6	30.0	40.8	27.1	33.9	52.9	36.5	35.5	21.9	22.3	28.1	--
Race or ethnic origin ⁵ :														
White only	32.5	39.7	66.7	42.0	36.7	30.7	34.3	11.8	24.0	24.3	29.1	38.9	31.3	--
Black only	5.6	3.0	--	--	4.1	6.2	5.5	--	--	--	8.2	3.8	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	2.4	7.2	11.1	3.0	8.2	1.2	1.0	--	--	2.8	1.2	1.9	--	--
Asian only	.3	.6	--	--	.6	.3	.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	.2	.9	--	--	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	.1	--	--	--	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	.3	--	--	--	--	.3	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	58.7	48.4	22.2	53.0	49.0	61.2	57.1	82.4	74.0	71.0	61.4	54.8	68.8	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates of other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by major occupational group and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2020

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	23,410	4,690	270	1,000	3,430	18,720	5,100	170	960	1,070	9,540	1,570	320	--
Management occupations	890	160	--	70	80	720	240	--	--	40	280	130	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	270	--	--	--	--	260	30	--	150	60	30	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	30	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	190	--	--	--	--	190	--	--	--	--	190	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational instruction and library occupations	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	3,800	--	--	--	--	3,790	60	--	--	30	3,700	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	3,290	--	--	--	--	3,280	20	--	--	--	3,150	--	80	--
Protective service occupations	170	--	--	--	--	160	--	--	--	--	80	60	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	1,600	240	--	--	240	1,360	130	--	--	--	260	960	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	950	40	--	--	40	910	40	--	--	350	370	110	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	250	--	--	--	--	250	--	--	--	--	110	100	50	--
Sales and related occupations	1,100	--	--	--	--	1,090	920	--	--	50	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	1,830	140	--	30	90	1,690	210	--	350	180	920	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	80	80	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	1,080	830	--	780	40	250	40	--	100	--	--	--	80	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	1,540	410	--	70	330	1,120	540	110	180	--	130	70	80	--
Production occupations	2,350	1,900	90	--	1,790	450	140	--	--	210	80	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	3,840	830	30	--	790	3,010	2,690	20	--	70	130	80	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates of other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 20, 2021

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker occupations and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2020

Occupation	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	23,410	4,690	270	1,000	3,430	18,720	5,100	170	960	1,070	9,540	1,570	320	--
Nursing assistants	2,090	--	--	--	--	2,090	--	--	--	--	2,090	--	--	--
Registered nurses	1,660	--	--	--	--	1,650	--	--	--	--	1,640	--	--	--
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	1,230	280	--	--	280	950	870	--	--	30	40	--	--	--
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	830	120	20	--	90	710	700	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maintenance and repair workers, general	630	190	--	30	150	440	90	--	150	--	120	60	--	--
Retail salespersons	560	--	--	--	--	560	530	--	--	20	--	--	--	--
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	540	--	--	--	--	530	--	--	--	--	530	--	--	--
Waiters and waitresses	410	--	--	--	--	410	--	--	--	--	70	340	--	--
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	390	--	--	--	--	390	--	--	--	60	280	50	--	--
Stockers and order fillers	390	--	--	--	--	380	350	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Personal care aides	370	--	--	--	--	370	--	--	--	--	370	--	--	--
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	370	240	--	--	240	130	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--
Medical dosimetrists, medical records specialists, and health technologists and technicians, all other	370	--	--	--	--	370	--	--	--	--	370	--	--	--
Light truck drivers	360	20	--	--	20	330	300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Home health aides	350	--	--	--	--	350	--	--	--	--	350	--	--	--
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	330	30	--	--	30	290	20	--	--	150	70	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of office and administrative support workers	310	--	--	--	--	310	--	--	--	30	270	--	--	--
Packers and packagers, hand	300	300	--	--	300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers	300	180	--	180	--	120	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--
Tellers	290	--	--	--	--	290	--	--	290	--	--	--	--	--
Medical secretaries and administrative assistants	260	--	--	--	--	260	--	--	--	--	260	--	--	--
Psychiatric technicians	240	--	--	--	--	240	--	--	--	--	240	--	--	--
Dietetic technicians	230	--	--	--	--	230	--	--	--	--	230	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers	230	--	--	--	--	220	140	20	--	--	--	50	--	--
Receptionists and information clerks	230	--	--	--	--	230	--	--	--	--	230	--	--	--
Medical and health services managers	220	--	--	--	--	220	--	--	--	--	220	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates of other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 20, 2021

Table 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2020

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	23,410	4,690	270	1,000	3,430	18,720	5,100	170	960	1,070	9,540	1,570	320	--
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	1,420	390	--	100	280	1,040	390	--	--	90	310	160	70	--
Sprains, strains, tears	4,280	690	30	230	420	3,590	1,840	100	190	140	1,050	210	70	--
Amputations	60	40	--	--	40	20	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruise, contusions	1,200	100	--	--	80	1,100	500	--	--	130	330	130	--	--
Chemical burns and corrosions	40	30	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	210	50	--	--	50	150	30	--	--	--	20	100	--	--
Soreness, pain	840	170	40	60	70	670	250	--	160	--	170	70	--	--
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	920	310	40	60	210	600	390	--	--	--	50	120	--	--
Cuts, lacerations	810	250	40	20	190	560	350	--	--	--	40	120	--	--
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	100	60	--	30	30	40	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	200	150	--	--	120	50	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	280	30	--	20	--	240	50	--	--	40	40	40	--	--
With sprains and other injuries	150	20	--	--	--	130	50	--	--	--	40	30	--	--
With fractures and other injuries	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	1,130	260	--	30	230	870	440	--	--	30	270	120	--	--
Eye	230	180	--	--	180	50	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck	240	60	--	40	20	180	60	--	--	--	120	--	--	--
Trunk	2,200	410	30	180	190	1,790	830	30	200	130	480	110	--	--
Back	1,240	250	30	130	90	1,000	520	30	90	--	270	80	--	--
Upper extremities	3,580	980	80	220	690	2,600	1,470	90	210	100	410	270	50	--
Shoulder	1,140	220	20	50	150	910	560	60	--	30	130	50	50	--
Arm	500	70	--	--	50	430	240	20	--	40	80	40	--	--
Wrist	430	230	--	50	180	200	100	--	--	--	60	--	--	--
Hand	1,300	400	50	80	280	900	530	--	100	--	100	140	--	--
Lower extremities	3,260	660	60	150	450	2,600	1,040	20	180	160	750	340	110	--
Knee	1,130	240	30	70	150	890	460	--	--	60	250	100	--	--
Ankle	710	90	--	40	50	620	190	--	--	50	290	70	--	--
Foot	800	150	30	20	100	650	210	--	160	--	150	100	--	--
Toe, toenail	230	20	--	--	20	210	50	--	--	--	130	--	--	--
Body systems	12,110	2,160	100	310	1,760	9,950	980	20	350	570	7,290	620	110	--
Multiple	860	150	--	70	80	720	270	--	--	80	220	110	--	--
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	120	40	--	--	20	80	20	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Containers	1,320	240	20	80	140	1,080	760	--	--	100	60	100	--	--
Furniture, fixtures	490	80	--	50	30	410	100	--	--	--	240	40	--	--
Machinery	720	250	--	40	210	470	180	--	150	--	20	90	--	--
Parts and materials	950	370	--	120	250	580	410	40	--	60	30	--	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker	1,550	430	--	130	300	1,120	680	30	--	30	200	120	--	--
Worker motion or position	1,530	430	--	130	300	1,100	670	30	--	30	200	120	--	--
Person, other than injured or ill workers	630	--	--	--	--	620	--	--	--	--	550	50	--	--
Health care patient	520	--	--	--	--	520	--	--	--	--	510	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	2,090	200	--	30	160	1,890	680	--	--	120	710	300	70	--
Ladder	490	100	--	60	40	400	60	30	200	70	--	30	--	--
Handtools	340	110	20	20	70	220	160	--	--	--	--	40	--	--
Vehicles	1,230	250	50	60	130	990	730	20	--	--	130	40	--	--
Trucks	540	100	20	30	40	440	410	20	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	180	30	30	--	--	140	80	--	--	--	30	30	--	--

Event or exposure:															
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	310	30	30	--	--	280	--	--	--	--	220	40	--	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	210	--	--	--	--	210	--	--	--	--	170	30	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	50	30	30	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	490	90	--	50	40	400	260	20	--	--	90	--	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	350	50	--	40	--	300	180	20	--	--	80	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	3,650	470	--	190	280	3,170	1,230	40	170	240	900	470	120	--	--
Slips, trips without fall	480	80	--	20	50	410	180	--	--	--	80	80	--	--	--
Fall on same level	2,090	220	--	70	150	1,870	640	--	--	110	770	220	80	--	--
Fall to lower level	840	170	--	100	70	670	280	--	140	120	40	90	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	12,440	2,260	100	340	1,820	10,180	1,040	30	350	570	7,360	730	110	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	3,060	950	80	160	720	2,100	1,150	--	260	110	370	190	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	1,680	370	30	100	240	1,310	730	--	190	100	180	80	--	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	740	150	--	50	100	590	290	--	--	--	190	100	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	480	290	50	--	240	190	120	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	3,430	870	60	260	550	2,560	1,400	80	160	130	600	130	50	--	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	330	230	--	50	190	100	50	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	1,150	280	20	100	160	870	440	--	100	60	180	40	50	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates of other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 20, 2021

Table 6. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2020

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	6.1	8.3	--	10.0	8.2	5.6	7.6	--	--	8.4	3.2	10.2	21.9	--
Sprains, strains, tears	18.3	14.7	11.1	23.0	12.2	19.2	36.1	58.8	19.8	13.1	11.0	13.4	21.9	--
Amputations	.3	.9	--	--	1.2	.1	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruise, contusions	5.1	2.1	--	--	2.3	5.9	9.8	--	--	12.1	3.5	8.3	--	--
Chemical burns and corrosions	.2	.6	--	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	.9	1.1	--	--	1.5	.8	.6	--	--	--	.2	6.4	--	--
Soreness, pain	3.6	3.6	14.8	6.0	2.0	3.6	4.9	--	16.7	--	1.8	4.5	--	--
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	3.9	6.6	14.8	6.0	6.1	3.2	7.6	--	--	--	.5	7.6	--	--
Cuts, lacerations	3.5	5.3	14.8	2.0	5.5	3.0	6.9	--	--	--	.4	7.6	--	--
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	.4	1.3	--	3.0	.9	.2	.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	.9	3.2	--	--	3.5	.3	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	1.2	.6	--	2.0	--	1.3	1.0	--	--	3.7	.4	2.5	--	--
With sprains and other injuries	.6	.4	--	--	--	.7	1.0	--	--	--	.4	1.9	--	--
With fractures and other injuries	.3	--	--	--	--	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	4.8	5.5	--	3.0	6.7	4.6	8.6	--	--	2.8	2.8	7.6	--	--
Eye	1.0	3.8	--	--	5.2	.3	.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck	1.0	1.3	--	4.0	.6	1.0	1.2	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	--
Trunk	9.4	8.7	11.1	18.0	5.5	9.6	16.3	17.6	20.8	12.1	5.0	7.0	--	--
Back	5.3	5.3	11.1	13.0	2.6	5.3	10.2	17.6	9.4	--	2.8	5.1	--	--
Upper extremities	15.3	20.9	29.6	22.0	20.1	13.9	28.8	52.9	21.9	9.3	4.3	17.2	15.6	--
Shoulder	4.9	4.7	7.4	5.0	4.4	4.9	11.0	35.3	--	2.8	1.4	3.2	15.6	--
Arm	2.1	1.5	--	--	1.5	2.3	4.7	11.8	--	3.7	.8	2.5	--	--
Wrist	1.8	4.9	--	5.0	5.2	1.1	2.0	--	--	--	.6	--	--	--
Hand	5.6	8.5	18.5	8.0	8.2	4.8	10.4	--	10.4	--	1.0	8.9	--	--
Lower extremities	13.9	14.1	22.2	15.0	13.1	13.9	20.4	11.8	18.8	15.0	7.9	21.7	34.4	--
Knee	4.8	5.1	11.1	7.0	4.4	4.8	9.0	--	--	5.6	2.6	6.4	--	--
Ankle	3.0	1.9	--	4.0	1.5	3.3	3.7	--	--	4.7	3.0	4.5	--	--
Foot	3.4	3.2	11.1	2.0	2.9	3.5	4.1	--	16.7	--	1.6	6.4	--	--
Toe, toenail	1.0	.4	--	--	.6	1.1	1.0	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	--
Body systems	51.7	46.1	37.0	31.0	51.3	53.2	19.2	11.8	36.5	53.3	76.4	39.5	34.4	--
Multiple	3.7	3.2	--	7.0	2.3	3.8	5.3	--	--	7.5	2.3	7.0	--	--
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	.5	.9	--	--	.6	.4	.4	--	--	--	.2	--	--	--
Containers	5.6	5.1	7.4	8.0	4.1	5.8	14.9	--	--	9.3	.6	6.4	--	--
Furniture, fixtures	2.1	1.7	--	5.0	.9	2.2	2.0	--	--	--	2.5	2.5	--	--
Machinery	3.1	5.3	--	4.0	6.1	2.5	3.5	--	15.6	--	.2	5.7	--	--
Parts and materials	4.1	7.9	--	12.0	7.3	3.1	8.0	23.5	--	5.6	.3	--	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker	6.6	9.2	--	13.0	8.7	6.0	13.3	17.6	--	2.8	2.1	7.6	--	--
Worker motion or position	6.5	9.2	--	13.0	8.7	5.9	13.1	17.6	--	2.8	2.1	7.6	--	--
Person, other than injured or ill workers	2.7	--	--	--	--	3.3	--	--	--	--	5.8	3.2	--	--
Health care patient	2.2	--	--	--	--	2.8	--	--	--	--	5.3	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	8.9	4.3	--	3.0	4.7	10.1	13.3	--	--	11.2	7.4	19.1	21.9	--
Ladder	2.1	2.1	--	6.0	1.2	2.1	1.2	17.6	20.8	6.5	--	1.9	--	--
Handtools	1.5	2.3	7.4	2.0	2.0	1.2	3.1	--	--	--	--	2.5	--	--
Vehicles	5.3	5.3	18.5	6.0	3.8	5.3	14.3	11.8	--	--	1.4	2.5	--	--
Trucks	2.3	2.1	7.4	3.0	1.2	2.4	8.0	11.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	.8	.6	11.1	--	--	.7	1.6	--	--	--	.3	1.9	--	--

Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	1.3	.6	11.1	--	--	1.5	--	--	--	--	2.3	2.5	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	.9	--	--	--	--	1.1	--	--	--	--	1.8	1.9	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	.3	--	--	--	--	.3	--	--	--	--	.4	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	.2	.6	11.1	--	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	2.1	1.9	--	5.0	1.2	2.1	5.1	11.8	--	--	.9	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	1.5	1.1	--	4.0	--	1.6	3.5	11.8	--	--	.8	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	15.6	10.0	--	19.0	8.2	16.9	24.1	23.5	17.7	22.4	9.4	29.9	37.5	--
Slips, trips without fall	2.1	1.7	--	2.0	1.5	2.2	3.5	--	--	--	.8	5.1	--	--
Fall on same level	8.9	4.7	--	7.0	4.4	10.0	12.5	--	--	10.3	8.1	14.0	25.0	--
Fall to lower level	3.6	3.6	--	10.0	2.0	3.6	5.5	--	14.6	11.2	.4	5.7	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	53.1	48.2	37.0	34.0	53.1	54.4	20.4	17.6	36.5	53.3	77.1	46.5	34.4	--
Contact with object, equipment	13.1	20.3	29.6	16.0	21.0	11.2	22.5	--	27.1	10.3	3.9	12.1	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	7.2	7.9	11.1	10.0	7.0	7.0	14.3	--	19.8	9.3	1.9	5.1	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	3.2	3.2	--	5.0	2.9	3.2	5.7	--	--	--	2.0	6.4	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	2.1	6.2	18.5	--	7.0	1.0	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	14.7	18.6	22.2	26.0	16.0	13.7	27.5	47.1	16.7	12.1	6.3	8.3	15.6	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	1.4	4.9	--	5.0	5.5	.5	1.0	--	--	--	--	1.3	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	4.9	6.0	7.4	10.0	4.7	4.6	8.6	--	10.4	5.6	1.9	2.5	15.6	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates of other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 20, 2021

Table 7. Incidence rates¹ nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2020

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	121.5	121.0	215.2	85.4	132.5	121.6	115.0	39.5	60.8	32.6	273.0	95.9	57.9	--
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	7.4	10.0	--	8.2	11.0	6.7	8.8	--	--	2.8	8.9	9.9	12.5	--
Sprains, strains, tears	22.2	17.7	27.3	20.1	16.1	23.3	41.5	24.0	12.0	4.3	30.0	12.9	11.9	--
Amputations	.3	1.1	--	--	1.5	.1	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruise, contusions	6.2	2.5	--	--	3.1	7.2	11.3	--	--	4.0	9.3	8.1	--	--
Chemical burns and corrosions	.2	.8	--	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	1.1	1.3	--	--	1.7	1.0	.6	--	--	--	.7	6.2	--	--
Soreness, pain	4.3	4.3	34.7	4.8	2.6	4.3	5.5	--	10.1	--	5.0	4.1	--	--
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	4.8	8.1	36.2	5.0	8.2	3.9	8.7	--	--	--	1.3	7.2	--	--
Cuts, lacerations	4.2	6.6	36.2	2.1	7.2	3.6	8.0	--	--	--	1.2	7.2	--	--
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	.5	1.5	--	2.8	1.0	.3	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.0	3.8	--	--	4.6	.4	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	1.4	.9	--	2.0	--	1.6	1.2	--	--	1.2	1.3	2.4	--	--
With sprains and other injuries	.8	.5	--	--	--	.8	1.1	--	--	--	1.2	1.8	--	--
With fractures and other injuries	.4	--	--	--	--	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	5.9	6.7	--	2.2	8.9	5.7	9.9	--	--	.8	7.8	7.4	--	--
Eye	1.2	4.7	--	--	7.0	.3	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck	1.2	1.5	--	3.7	.6	1.2	1.4	--	--	--	3.3	--	--	--
Trunk	11.4	10.5	27.3	15.8	7.2	11.7	18.7	6.4	12.4	4.0	13.8	6.5	--	--
Back	6.4	6.4	20.9	11.3	3.5	6.5	11.6	6.4	5.6	--	7.7	4.8	--	--
Upper extremities	18.6	25.4	60.7	18.9	26.7	16.9	33.3	21.4	13.2	3.1	11.6	16.2	9.1	--
Shoulder	5.9	5.8	18.5	4.5	5.8	5.9	12.6	13.3	--	1.0	3.8	3.1	9.1	--
Arm	2.6	1.9	--	--	2.0	2.8	5.5	5.5	--	1.1	2.4	2.6	--	--
Wrist	2.2	5.9	--	3.9	7.1	1.3	2.3	--	--	--	1.7	--	--	--
Hand	6.7	10.3	37.6	6.5	10.7	5.8	12.0	--	6.4	--	2.8	8.5	--	--
Lower extremities	16.9	17.1	45.5	13.0	17.5	16.9	23.4	5.4	11.2	4.8	21.5	20.9	20.3	--
Knee	5.9	6.2	20.6	5.9	5.7	5.8	10.4	--	--	1.9	7.3	5.8	--	--
Ankle	3.7	2.4	--	3.6	1.9	4.0	4.3	--	--	1.5	8.2	4.2	--	--
Foot	4.2	3.9	20.6	2.1	3.9	4.3	4.8	--	10.0	--	4.4	5.9	--	--
Toe, toenail	1.2	.5	--	--	.7	1.4	1.2	--	--	--	3.7	--	--	--
Body systems	62.8	55.9	76.7	26.2	68.2	64.6	22.1	5.3	22.4	17.3	208.7	38.1	19.3	--
Multiple	4.5	3.8	--	5.6	3.2	4.6	6.0	--	--	2.5	6.2	6.8	--	--
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	.6	.9	--	--	.9	.5	.4	--	--	--	.7	--	--	--
Containers	6.9	6.1	16.5	7.1	5.2	7.0	17.1	--	--	3.0	1.8	6.1	--	--
Furniture, fixtures	2.5	2.0	--	3.9	1.2	2.7	2.2	--	--	--	7.0	2.6	--	--
Machinery	3.8	6.5	--	3.2	8.1	3.1	4.1	--	9.3	--	.6	5.4	--	--
Parts and materials	5.0	9.6	--	10.4	9.6	3.8	9.3	8.9	--	1.8	.7	--	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker	8.1	11.2	--	11.4	11.7	7.3	15.4	6.1	--	1.1	5.8	7.2	--	--
Worker motion or position	7.9	11.1	--	11.2	11.5	7.2	15.2	6.1	--	1.0	5.7	7.2	--	--
Person, other than injured or ill workers	3.3	--	--	--	--	4.0	--	--	--	--	15.8	2.9	--	--
Health care patient	2.7	--	--	--	--	3.4	--	--	--	--	14.6	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	10.9	5.1	--	3.0	6.2	12.3	15.3	--	--	3.6	20.2	18.3	12.7	--
Ladder	2.6	2.5	--	5.0	1.5	2.6	1.4	6.4	12.8	2.3	--	1.6	--	--
Handtools	1.7	2.9	18.8	2.0	2.6	1.4	3.6	--	--	--	--	2.4	--	--
Vehicles	6.4	6.3	41.2	5.4	5.1	6.4	16.5	4.1	--	--	3.8	2.2	--	--
Trucks	2.8	2.5	17.3	2.8	1.7	2.8	9.3	3.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	.9	.9	22.5	--	--	.9	1.8	--	--	--	.9	1.6	--	--

Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	1.6	.8	21.5	--	--	1.8	--	--	--	--	6.2	2.6	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	1.1	--	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	4.8	1.8	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	.3	--	--	--	--	.4	--	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	.2	.7	21.5	--	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	2.5	2.3	--	4.2	1.5	2.6	5.8	4.1	--	--	2.6	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	1.8	1.2	--	3.7	--	2.0	4.1	4.1	--	--	2.4	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	18.9	12.2	--	16.2	10.8	20.6	27.8	8.5	11.0	7.4	25.7	28.9	20.9	--
Slips, trips without fall	2.5	2.0	--	1.8	2.1	2.7	4.1	--	--	--	2.4	4.7	--	--
Fall on same level	10.9	5.8	--	6.0	5.9	12.1	14.6	--	--	3.5	22.1	13.7	14.1	--
Fall to lower level	4.4	4.4	--	8.4	2.7	4.4	6.4	--	8.8	3.6	1.0	5.3	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	64.5	58.3	81.1	28.8	70.5	66.1	23.4	6.1	22.4	17.3	210.7	44.6	19.3	--
Contact with object, equipment	15.9	24.6	62.7	13.4	27.9	13.6	25.9	--	16.2	3.4	10.5	11.3	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	8.7	9.5	23.0	8.7	9.2	8.5	16.5	--	11.9	3.1	5.1	5.0	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	3.8	3.9	--	4.4	3.7	3.8	6.4	--	--	--	5.3	6.2	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	2.5	7.4	37.6	--	9.1	1.2	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	17.8	22.4	45.7	22.2	21.4	16.6	31.5	19.2	10.4	3.9	17.3	8.1	9.4	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	1.7	6.0	--	4.0	7.2	.6	1.1	--	--	--	--	1.2	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	6.0	7.2	18.3	8.5	6.1	5.6	10.0	--	6.2	1.7	5.1	2.2	9.1	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates of other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 20, 2021

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both Multi-race and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 20, 2021

Table 9. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major occupational group and number of days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2020

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	7.8	5.4	12.4	22.5	29.4	8.2	14.3	11
Management occupations	100.0	3.4	5.6	7.9	28.1	42.7	3.4	7.9	14
Business and financial operations occupations	100.0	55.6	--	--	29.6	11.1	--	--	1
Computer and mathematical occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14
Community and social service occupations	100.0	--	10.5	--	26.3	36.8	--	10.5	11
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational instruction and library occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	25.0	--	25.0	13
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	100.0	6.3	4.5	9.7	27.6	32.6	9.2	10.3	11
Healthcare support occupations	100.0	4.0	2.7	12.5	37.7	30.4	4.3	8.5	10
Protective service occupations	100.0	--	--	35.3	11.8	17.6	--	17.6	6
Food preparation and serving related occupations	100.0	6.9	5.6	9.4	17.5	45.6	8.1	7.5	13
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	100.0	3.2	3.2	11.6	27.4	26.3	6.3	22.1	14
Personal care and service occupations	100.0	--	28.0	24.0	12.0	24.0	--	--	4
Sales and related occupations	100.0	10.0	11.8	20.9	20.0	19.1	2.7	15.5	10
Office and administrative support occupations	100.0	6.0	2.2	18.6	22.4	45.4	1.1	3.8	13
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Construction and extraction occupations	100.0	18.5	2.8	13.9	18.5	8.3	10.2	26.9	10
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	100.0	7.8	4.5	17.5	12.3	25.3	18.2	13.6	14
Production occupations	100.0	8.5	5.1	12.8	14.9	37.9	11.1	9.4	12
Transportation and material moving occupations	100.0	8.6	8.9	9.1	15.1	15.6	12.0	31.0	15

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 20, 2021

Table 10. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected occupations and number of days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2020

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	7.8	5.4	12.4	22.5	29.4	8.2	14.3	11
Nursing assistants	100.0	2.4	3.8	14.4	44.0	25.8	3.3	6.2	10
Registered nurses	100.0	3.6	1.2	10.8	24.1	34.9	11.4	13.9	13
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	100.0	8.9	13.0	12.2	19.5	13.0	11.4	22.0	10
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	100.0	4.8	6.0	12.0	12.0	6.0	9.6	48.2	30
Maintenance and repair workers, general	100.0	11.1	3.2	23.8	9.5	30.2	6.3	15.9	12
Retail salespersons	100.0	7.1	10.7	30.4	19.6	16.1	3.6	12.5	7
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	100.0	3.7	--	16.7	37.0	24.1	13.0	3.7	10
Waiters and waitresses	100.0	--	--	4.9	9.8	73.2	9.8	--	14
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	--	--	--	43.6	33.3	7.7	7.7	11
Stockers and order fillers	100.0	20.5	7.7	5.1	10.3	30.8	--	23.1	14
Personal care aides	100.0	--	--	13.5	24.3	32.4	10.8	16.2	14
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	100.0	--	--	--	27.0	48.6	18.9	--	13
Medical dosimetrists, medical records specialists, and health technologists and technicians, all other	100.0	--	--	--	51.4	21.6	--	18.9	10
Light truck drivers	100.0	8.3	13.9	8.3	8.3	13.9	8.3	41.7	22
Home health aides	100.0	--	--	8.6	37.1	34.3	--	20.0	14
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	6.1	6.1	15.2	24.2	30.3	6.1	12.1	10
First-line supervisors of office and administrative support workers	100.0	--	--	--	6.5	93.5	--	--	14
Packers and packagers, hand	100.0	--	--	--	6.7	40.0	50.0	--	22
Construction laborers	100.0	10.0	--	26.7	--	16.7	--	40.0	14
Tellers	100.0	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	10
Medical secretaries and administrative assistants	100.0	--	--	--	11.5	88.5	--	--	14
Psychiatric technicians	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Dietetic technicians	100.0	--	8.7	21.7	34.8	30.4	--	--	9
Driver/sales workers	100.0	8.7	13.0	8.7	8.7	--	8.7	43.5	27
Receptionists and information clerks	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Medical and health services managers	100.0	--	--	--	54.5	27.3	9.1	--	10

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 20, 2021

Table 11. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major industry sector and number of days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2020

Industry Sector	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Private Industry ^{2,3,4}	100.0	7.8	5.4	12.4	22.5	29.4	8.2	14.3	11
Goods producing	100.0	10.2	4.1	10.9	16.6	27.5	17.1	13.6	13
Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	100.0	11.1	7.4	11.1	18.5	18.5	11.1	22.2	11
Construction	100.0	17.0	5.0	12.0	21.0	18.0	5.0	22.0	10
Manufacturing	100.0	8.5	3.5	10.5	15.2	30.9	21.0	10.5	13
Service providing	100.0	7.2	5.8	12.8	23.9	29.9	5.9	14.5	11
Trade transportation and utilities	100.0	10.8	9.4	13.7	17.6	17.5	6.3	24.5	10
Information	100.0	11.8	--	11.8	23.5	23.5	--	17.6	10
Financial activities	100.0	15.6	--	11.5	33.3	18.8	--	12.5	10
Professional and business services	100.0	1.9	2.8	14.0	15.0	44.9	4.7	15.9	14
Educational and health services	100.0	5.0	3.4	11.4	30.6	35.0	6.1	8.4	10
Leisure and hospitality	100.0	5.1	15.3	16.6	8.3	33.8	5.1	15.9	14
Other services (except public administration)	100.0	15.6	--	18.8	--	40.6	--	25.0	14

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates of other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 20, 2021.

Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2020

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	23,410	4,690	270	1,000	3,430	18,720	5,100	170	960	1,070	9,540	1,570	320	--
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	430	90	--	--	90	340	210	--	--	--	80	--	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	1,740	260	50	60	140	1,480	400	--	--	60	890	30	50	--
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	3,850	820	60	260	500	3,040	1,070	40	180	220	1,270	190	80	--
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	2,690	430	--	140	290	2,260	1,100	30	140	170	580	230	--	--
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	1,500	160	30	--	120	1,350	500	30	--	30	470	240	--	--
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	780	110	--	--	110	670	310	--	--	--	210	100	40	--
Not reported	12,410	2,820	120	530	2,170	9,590	1,510	50	510	550	6,050	780	140	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	40	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	1,750	230	20	30	180	1,530	310	--	--	--	1,050	70	--	--
1 - 2 hours	1,020	210	30	40	140	800	300	20	--	80	350	40	--	--
2 - 4 hours	2,960	560	50	190	320	2,400	1,150	20	170	260	540	180	90	--
4 - 6 hours	2,040	330	--	90	250	1,700	680	--	--	100	730	150	--	--
6 - 8 hours	1,750	320	--	90	230	1,430	690	--	--	40	290	280	--	--
8 - 10 hours	870	130	--	20	100	740	280	30	130	20	250	--	--	--
10 - 12 hours	280	60	--	--	30	220	60	--	--	--	100	50	--	--
12 - 16 hours	170	--	--	--	--	170	40	--	--	--	120	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
Not reported	12,500	2,840	140	530	2,170	9,660	1,570	50	510	550	6,050	790	140	--
Day of week:														
Sunday	1,400	120	--	50	60	1,280	310	--	--	50	740	120	--	--
Monday	5,370	1,740	70	240	1,440	3,630	870	20	280	170	1,940	290	60	--
Tuesday	4,280	620	50	130	430	3,660	1,010	40	150	230	1,950	190	100	--
Wednesday	3,810	740	--	210	520	3,080	800	40	220	130	1,640	230	--	--
Thursday	3,950	840	80	260	510	3,100	1,020	30	240	230	1,350	150	80	--
Friday	2,930	460	50	80	330	2,470	700	30	--	170	1,290	190	--	--
Saturday	1,670	170	--	30	140	1,500	380	--	--	100	610	400	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.³ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates of other industries.⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 20, 2021

Table 13. Percent Distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2020

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	1.8	1.9	--	--	2.6	1.8	4.1	--	--	--	.8	--	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	7.4	5.5	18.5	6.0	4.1	7.9	7.8	--	--	5.6	9.3	1.9	15.6	--
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	16.4	17.5	22.2	26.0	14.6	16.2	21.0	23.5	18.8	20.6	13.3	12.1	25.0	--
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	11.5	9.2	--	14.0	8.5	12.1	21.6	17.6	14.6	15.9	6.1	14.6	--	--
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	6.4	3.4	11.1	--	3.5	7.2	9.8	17.6	--	2.8	4.9	15.3	--	--
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	3.3	2.3	--	--	3.2	3.6	6.1	--	--	--	2.2	6.4	12.5	--
Not reported	53.0	60.1	44.4	53.0	63.3	51.2	29.6	29.4	53.1	51.4	63.4	49.7	43.8	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	.2	--	--	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	7.5	4.9	7.4	3.0	5.2	8.2	6.1	--	--	--	11.0	4.5	--	--
1 - 2 hours	4.4	4.5	11.1	4.0	4.1	4.3	5.9	11.8	--	7.5	3.7	2.5	--	--
2 - 4 hours	12.6	11.9	18.5	19.0	9.3	12.8	22.5	11.8	17.7	24.3	5.7	11.5	28.1	--
4 - 6 hours	8.7	7.0	--	9.0	7.3	9.1	13.3	--	--	9.3	7.7	9.6	--	--
6 - 8 hours	7.5	6.8	--	9.0	6.7	7.6	13.5	--	--	3.7	3.0	17.8	--	--
8 - 10 hours	3.7	2.8	--	2.0	2.9	4.0	5.5	17.6	13.5	1.9	2.6	--	--	--
10 - 12 hours	1.2	1.3	--	--	.9	1.2	1.2	--	--	--	1.0	3.2	--	--
12 - 16 hours	.7	--	--	--	--	.9	.8	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	.2	--	--	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	.4	--	--	--
Not reported	53.4	60.6	51.9	53.0	63.3	51.6	30.8	29.4	53.1	51.4	63.4	50.3	43.8	--
Day of week:														
Sunday	6.0	2.6	--	5.0	1.7	6.8	6.1	--	--	4.7	7.8	7.6	--	--
Monday	22.9	37.1	25.9	24.0	42.0	19.4	17.1	11.8	29.2	15.9	20.3	18.5	18.8	--
Tuesday	18.3	13.2	18.5	13.0	12.5	19.6	19.8	23.5	15.6	21.5	20.4	12.1	31.3	--
Wednesday	16.3	15.8	--	21.0	15.2	16.5	15.7	23.5	22.9	12.1	17.2	14.6	--	--
Thursday	16.9	17.9	29.6	26.0	14.9	16.6	20.0	17.6	25.0	21.5	14.2	9.6	25.0	--
Friday	12.5	9.8	18.5	8.0	9.6	13.2	13.7	17.6	--	15.9	13.5	12.1	--	--
Saturday	7.1	3.6	--	3.0	4.1	8.0	7.5	--	--	9.3	6.4	25.5	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates of other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 20, 2021

Table 14. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and number of days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2020

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	7.8	5.4	12.4	22.5	29.4	8.2	14.3	11
Time of event:									
12:01AM - 4:00 AM	100.0	7.0	7.0	18.6	18.6	7.0	9.3	27.9	8
4:01AM - 8:00 AM	100.0	16.1	2.9	16.1	17.2	18.4	4.6	24.7	10
8:01AM - 12:00 PM	100.0	12.2	8.3	19.7	13.8	11.7	12.5	21.8	10
12:01PM - 4:00 PM	100.0	13.0	13.4	18.2	9.7	11.9	9.3	24.9	7
4:01PM - 8:00 PM	100.0	10.0	12.0	18.0	12.0	22.7	5.3	20.7	10
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	100.0	9.0	12.8	20.5	9.0	19.2	3.8	25.6	9
Time not reported	100.0	3.9	1.9	6.9	30.9	42.5	7.7	6.2	12
Hours on the job before event occurred:									
Before shift began	100.0	--	--	50.0	--	--	--	--	4
Less than 1 hour	100.0	14.3	4.0	13.7	21.1	22.3	9.7	14.9	10
1 - 2 hours	100.0	13.7	15.7	8.8	14.7	17.6	3.9	25.5	10
2 - 4 hours	100.0	12.5	8.4	15.9	13.5	12.5	8.4	29.1	10
4 - 6 hours	100.0	10.8	7.4	33.8	8.3	8.3	10.3	21.6	5
6 - 8 hours	100.0	12.6	17.7	17.1	12.0	12.6	7.4	20.0	6
8 - 10 hours	100.0	10.3	4.6	9.2	9.2	24.1	10.3	32.2	18
10 - 12 hours	100.0	17.9	14.3	17.9	--	14.3	14.3	14.3	5
12 - 16 hours	100.0	11.8	--	23.5	17.6	--	11.8	23.5	10
More than 16 hours	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Hours not reported	100.0	3.8	1.9	7.1	30.6	42.2	7.7	6.6	12
Day of week:									
Sunday	100.0	5.7	10.0	9.3	29.3	28.6	4.3	12.9	10
Monday	100.0	4.1	4.5	10.8	30.4	25.5	12.7	12.5	11
Tuesday	100.0	7.9	5.1	15.0	15.4	35.3	7.0	14.5	14
Wednesday	100.0	16.3	4.5	12.6	19.2	22.3	10.5	14.4	10
Thursday	100.0	9.1	6.8	13.2	23.5	28.6	2.5	15.7	10
Friday	100.0	5.5	5.8	13.0	18.8	31.1	7.8	18.1	14
Saturday	100.0	4.2	3.6	10.8	20.4	43.1	8.4	10.2	14

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 20, 2021

Table 15. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected parts of body, private industry, Missouri, 2020

Characteristic	Private industry	Part of body affected by the injury or illness ³														Body systems	Multiple parts	All other body parts
		Head		Neck	Trunk		Upper extremities					Lower extremities						
		Total	Eyes		Total	Back	Total	Shoulder	Arm	Hand	Wrist	Total	Knee	Ankle	Foot			
Total	121.5	5.9	1.2	1.2	11.4	6.4	18.6	5.9	2.6	6.7	2.2	16.9	5.9	3.7	4.2	62.8	4.5	.1
Gender:																		
Male	98.0	5.9	1.8	1.1	13.2	7.0	23.4	7.6	3.0	8.8	2.3	16.9	6.1	3.2	3.5	33.4	4.0	--
Female	151.0	5.9	.5	1.4	9.1	5.7	12.5	3.7	2.1	4.1	2.1	16.8	5.6	4.3	5.1	100.0	5.1	--
Age:																		
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	187.0	32.2	--	--	10.4	5.1	18.9	--	--	13.5	--	66.1	10.2	--	29.3	55.5	--	--
20 - 24	131.4	5.3	--	--	9.9	6.8	17.1	2.9	1.2	9.8	2.6	13.7	2.1	4.3	4.4	82.2	3.1	--
25 - 34	124.9	3.3	.7	2.5	11.4	7.9	15.2	2.8	1.3	8.3	2.0	16.1	4.2	3.3	6.4	73.5	2.8	--
35 - 44	110.2	4.2	.6	.9	10.5	5.8	12.9	3.1	1.5	5.3	.9	16.8	6.7	7.5	1.7	61.7	3.0	--
45 - 54	121.4	5.7	.4	1.5	13.3	6.9	21.3	7.0	4.2	6.1	2.7	15.2	8.3	2.1	2.2	58.7	5.7	--
55 - 64	116.2	7.9	.5	--	10.7	5.0	27.2	12.6	4.3	5.8	3.8	14.3	5.6	1.6	3.4	47.9	7.9	--
65 and over	114.9	3.7	--	--	14.1	6.2	22.5	13.6	3.8	2.2	2.6	11.3	3.6	--	--	55.3	7.5	--
Major occupational group:																		
Management occupations	74.7	--	--	--	2.1	--	9.9	5.8	--	3.3	--	8.2	1.9	4.0	--	53.5	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	24.0	--	--	--	5.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.9	--	--	--	5.0	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	20.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.2	--	--
Community and social service occupations	125.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35.0	21.0	--	--	81.6	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational instruction and library occupations	34.9	--	--	--	10.5	10.5	--	--	--	--	--	13.8	--	--	--	8.3	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	9.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	317.9	14.7	--	9.0	9.1	7.3	11.9	4.2	3.0	2.6	1.6	19.2	5.6	3.1	9.1	246.2	7.6	--
Healthcare support occupations	327.4	5.2	--	--	31.5	14.7	13.0	4.2	1.5	2.2	3.1	14.8	7.7	3.9	1.6	254.3	8.0	--
Protective service occupations	87.6	21.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.6	--	--	--	35.9	15.4	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	106.2	6.4	--	--	4.6	3.1	17.5	3.4	4.2	8.1	--	10.5	5.6	--	3.9	63.3	3.9	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	179.0	5.2	--	--	18.0	10.5	18.8	7.8	3.4	3.2	2.9	32.4	11.7	9.1	--	81.8	22.9	--
Personal care and service occupations	75.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	38.9	--	--	--	31.2	--	--
Sales and related occupations	51.4	6.8	--	--	9.7	5.4	10.1	3.9	1.0	4.1	1.1	9.4	2.7	1.7	3.0	13.3	1.9	--
Office and administrative support occupations	70.6	1.4	--	--	4.5	2.4	3.0	8	--	1.4	--	12.5	1.8	8.8	1.0	47.9	1.3	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	52.0	--	--	--	--	--	14.6	--	--	--	--	28.4	14.6	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	132.3	2.8	--	5.0	25.9	19.2	43.3	15.9	1.9	9.8	4.8	17.0	8.7	2.8	3.4	30.8	7.7	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	184.0	5.9	--	--	18.3	6.6	74.9	16.4	11.1	35.6	9.8	27.8	6.6	8.9	5.3	48.6	8.3	--
Production occupations	127.2	9.9	8.8	--	7.6	3.8	28.7	5.4	2.1	12.9	7.0	11.2	4.8	--	3.2	67.0	2.5	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	204.6	15.8	2.0	3.8	34.6	21.0	51.6	21.4	9.6	16.0	3.1	48.8	22.3	6.6	9.3	38.2	11.6	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 20, 2021

Table 16. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected natures of injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2020

Characteristic	Private industry	Nature of injury or illness ³																
		Sprains, strains	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations, punctures			Bruises	Heat burns	Chemical burns	Amputations	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Multiple traumatic injuries			Soreness	Pain	All other natures
				Total	Cuts, lacerations	Punctures							Total	with fractures	with sprains			
Total	121.5	22.2	7.4	4.8	4.2	.5	6.2	1.1	.2	.3	1.0	--	1.4	.4	.8	4.3		72.4
Gender:																		
Male	98.0	23.4	8.8	6.5	5.7	.8	5.0	1.1	.3	.5	1.3	--	1.7	.6	.6	3.5		45.8
Female	151.0	20.5	5.6	2.5	2.4	--	7.7	1.1	--	--	.7	--	1.1	--	1.0	5.3		106.2
Age:																		
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	187.0	8.3	42.9	12.0	11.0	--	19.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.4	91.8
20 - 24	131.4	19.2	5.0	6.2	4.9	1.3	3.9	3.0	--	--	--	--	1.7	--	1.5	3.3		88.1
25 - 34	124.9	19.7	4.7	6.5	5.6	.9	5.4	.8	--	--	--	--	.8	--	.6	7.2		79.4
35 - 44	110.2	25.6	3.3	2.6	2.1	.5	4.9	.5	--	.4	.5	--	.9	--	--	2.5		68.7
45 - 54	121.4	24.5	7.0	4.0	4.0	--	5.6	1.7	--	.8	2.0	--	.6	--	--	3.4		71.7
55 - 64	116.2	23.4	9.0	4.8	4.5	--	8.6	--	--	--	2.7	--	4.3	1.2	2.1	3.7		59.0
65 and over	114.9	17.7	17.0	2.9	2.9	--	6.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.5		63.4
Major occupational group:																		
Management occupations	74.7	7.9	6.6	2.2	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	55.2
Business and financial operations occupations	24.0	--	5.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.3	5.0
Computer and mathematical occupations	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	20.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.2
Community and social service occupations	125.1	18.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	83.5
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational instruction and library occupations	34.9	--	11.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.4
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	9.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	317.9	29.4	12.9	--	--	--	9.0	--	--	--	--	--	3.3	--	3.3	2.8		258.9
Healthcare support occupations	327.4	37.1	8.8	--	--	--	10.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.8		259.6
Protective service occupations	87.6	--	17.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.9	--	--	--		39.8
Food preparation and serving related occupations	106.2	11.2	2.6	4.7	4.7	--	5.8	8.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.4		70.2
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	179.0	27.8	2.9	5.6	5.3	--	26.2	--	--	--	--	--	7.1	--	--	11.9		94.4
Personal care and service occupations	75.5	--	36.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32.0
Sales and related occupations	51.4	13.6	2.3	2.8	2.6	--	8.2	--	--	--	--	--	1.3	--	1.2	1.6		21.3
Office and administrative support occupations	70.6	13.1	1.4	1.0	1.0	--	3.4	--	--	--	--	--	1.4	1.3	--	--		49.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	52.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19.3
Construction and extraction occupations	132.3	47.3	11.0	7.2	3.1	4.1	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	3.1	--	--	7.2		48.5
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	184.0	51.1	10.9	20.5	19.7	--	5.8	2.1	--	--	5.5	--	3.4	--	--	4.8		78.4
Production occupations	127.2	14.5	7.8	8.4	7.9	--	3.7	1.1	--	1.3	3.9	--	--	--	--	2.8		83.1
Transportation and material moving occupations	204.6	72.3	20.4	14.7	12.4	2.3	16.5	1.3	--	--	--	--	1.9	--	1.2	11.8		64.4

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 20, 2021

Table 17. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected sources of injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2020

Characteristic	Private industry	Source of injury or illness ³												
		Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials	Person, other than worker	Health care patient	Person, injured or ill worker	Worker motion or position	Floors, walkways, or ground surfaces	Handtools	Vehicles	All other sources
Total	121.5	.6	6.9	2.5	3.8	5.0	3.3	2.7	8.1	7.9	10.9	1.7	6.4	69.9
Gender:														
Male	98.0	.7	7.9	1.7	4.4	8.1	1.0	.4	9.7	9.7	8.2	2.3	7.7	41.7
Female	151.0	.5	5.5	3.6	3.0	1.0	6.1	5.6	5.9	5.7	14.1	1.1	4.6	105.3
Age:														
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	187.0	--	6.9	17.6	5.7	10.1	--	--	8.9	8.6	18.3	7.8	11.5	93.2
20 - 24	131.4	2.1	5.0	5.3	3.8	7.2	4.2	3.6	6.5	6.5	3.4	2.0	5.0	86.4
25 - 34	124.9	.4	6.3	1.3	5.7	4.0	4.5	3.7	5.1	5.1	4.9	2.7	5.0	83.4
35 - 44	110.2	--	5.3	1.9	1.5	4.1	2.5	2.3	8.9	8.7	10.6	.9	4.5	65.1
45 - 54	121.4	.6	8.6	2.0	3.1	6.1	3.6	2.6	11.0	10.9	11.9	1.6	7.0	64.1
55 - 64	116.2	--	9.7	1.7	4.5	4.8	2.8	2.5	8.3	8.2	16.6	1.0	9.3	54.4
65 and over	114.9	--	3.8	1.6	4.5	2.0	--	--	4.9	4.8	23.9	--	8.7	60.9
Major occupational group:														
Management occupations	74.7	--	4.2	--	1.3	--	--	--	2.2	2.2	7.0	--	--	55.9
Business and financial operations occupations	24.0	--	--	--	13.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.0
Computer and mathematical occupations	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	20.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.2
Community and social service occupations	125.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.2	13.2	23.6	--	--	81.6
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational instruction and library occupations	34.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.1	12.1	--	--	--	8.8
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	9.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	317.9	--	1.3	11.7	--	--	15.7	15.3	8.6	8.2	14.7	--	4.9	260.2
Healthcare support occupations	327.4	--	--	2.8	--	--	33.5	31.4	8.4	8.4	15.8	--	5.5	259.0
Protective service occupations	87.6	--	--	--	--	--	22.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	39.5
Food preparation and serving related occupations	106.2	--	7.5	--	--	--	--	--	5.1	4.9	12.5	2.8	2.7	70.4
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	179.0	5.0	16.5	--	8.1	--	--	--	7.1	6.7	22.7	3.3	3.1	96.9
Personal care and service occupations	75.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	39.1	--	--	33.8
Sales and related occupations	51.4	--	5.1	2.8	2.6	2.1	--	--	4.9	4.9	9.2	1.2	1.9	20.2
Office and administrative support occupations	70.6	--	3.1	1.4	--	.8	--	--	.7	.6	12.3	--	1.5	48.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	52.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.1	17.8
Construction and extraction occupations	132.3	--	8.0	6.9	5.5	19.3	--	--	19.3	19.3	2.4	4.0	6.9	38.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	184.0	--	5.6	2.4	15.8	32.2	--	--	22.1	22.1	9.4	7.2	8.7	65.9
Production occupations	127.2	1.0	6.8	--	9.0	8.2	--	--	10.4	10.2	6.9	1.7	2.3	79.1
Transportation and material moving occupations	204.6	--	32.9	2.7	4.7	11.5	--	--	26.8	26.6	23.1	4.3	41.3	54.2

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 20, 2021

Table 18. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2020

Characteristic	Private Industry	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness ³																			
		Contact with objects				Falls, slips, trips				Overexertion		Repetitive motion involving microtasks	Exposure to harmful substance or environment	Transportation accidents		Fires and explosions	Violence and other injuries by persons or animal				All other events
		Total	Struck by object	Struck against object	Caught in or compressed or crushed	Total	Fall to lower level	Fall on same level	Slips or trips without fall	Total	In lifting			Total	Roadway accidents		Total	Intentional injury by other person	Injury by person—unintentional or intent unknown	Animal and insect related incidents	
Total	121.5	15.9	8.7	3.8	2.5	18.9	4.4	10.9	2.5	17.8	6.0	1.7	64.5	2.5	1.8	.1	1.6	1.1	.3	.2	.1
Gender:																					
Male	98.0	18.5	9.7	3.8	3.6	19.4	7.1	7.3	3.2	20.9	7.3	2.1	35.1	2.9	1.8	.2	.8	.5	--	.2	--
Female	151.0	12.4	7.5	3.8	1.0	18.3	1.0	15.4	1.7	13.8	4.3	1.3	101.8	2.0	1.8	--	2.6	1.8	.5	.3	--
Age:																					
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	187.0	78.1	37.5	6.8	12.3	28.7	5.2	6.8	5.2	9.2	4.3	--	59.9	9.6	3.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 - 24	131.4	15.6	7.5	5.3	2.7	9.2	2.1	4.7	1.6	18.2	6.7	--	85.6	--	--	--	1.6	--	--	--	--
25 - 34	124.9	19.8	11.8	4.7	3.1	10.7	2.8	5.5	2.4	13.7	6.7	.9	75.0	3.1	2.3	--	2.4	1.6	--	.6	--
35 - 44	110.2	10.4	5.8	1.8	2.6	17.8	4.6	11.2	1.6	17.4	4.2	.9	62.7	1.4	1.1	--	.5	--	--	--	--
45 - 54	121.4	12.2	7.6	2.8	1.6	20.6	4.4	10.6	5.2	21.6	8.0	2.7	61.1	3.5	3.0	--	2.3	1.6	.6	--	--
55 - 64	116.2	14.4	6.8	6.3	1.3	28.0	5.4	17.8	1.4	20.5	6.2	3.5	49.2	2.3	1.5	--	1.8	1.5	--	--	--
65 and over	114.9	5.5	4.5	--	--	35.8	10.7	24.8	--	16.0	1.7	2.7	55.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major occupational group:																					
Management occupations	74.7	5.9	2.5	1.5	--	9.0	3.4	4.3	--	5.8	3.5	--	53.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	24.0	17.8	17.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	20.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	125.1	--	--	--	--	24.3	--	20.0	--	14.0	--	--	81.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational instruction and library occupations	34.9	--	--	--	--	12.1	--	--	--	12.5	--	--	8.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	9.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	317.9	21.5	10.4	11.0	--	24.5	--	18.3	5.5	14.4	4.8	--	249.3	1.9	1.8	--	6.3	5.5	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	327.4	3.9	1.6	2.0	--	20.4	--	16.5	2.9	32.1	6.8	--	254.5	5.4	5.1	--	11.1	8.3	2.4	--	--
Protective service occupations	87.6	--	--	--	--	18.9	--	14.9	--	--	--	--	37.0	--	--	--	22.8	18.8	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	106.2	8.4	5.2	3.1	--	18.0	2.2	12.0	2.9	6.3	2.8	--	72.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	179.0	12.4	8.5	3.4	--	48.9	20.7	26.2	--	29.1	5.5	--	85.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	75.5	--	--	--	--	40.3	--	18.5	--	--	--	--	31.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	51.4	10.4	7.4	2.7	--	11.7	1.1	9.5	.8	14.8	7.7	--	13.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	70.6	3.6	2.8	--	--	14.9	1.9	12.9	--	3.8	2.6	--	48.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	52.0	27.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.5	--	--	15.5	--
Construction and extraction occupations	132.3	20.3	13.7	6.1	--	35.3	22.8	6.8	5.3	37.3	14.6	6.5	33.6	5.6	4.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	184.0	46.6	19.3	15.2	11.7	30.0	8.3	11.6	10.0	48.9	19.3	6.7	53.0	3.3	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	127.2	26.1	7.8	4.5	5.8	10.1	1.6	7.0	1.4	21.0	6.3	6.3	68.8	.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	204.6	46.6	26.9	8.6	10.8	47.9	14.6	20.5	6.6	54.3	13.5	2.3	39.2	15.5	10.8	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 20, 2021

2020 CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES HIGHLIGHTS

Industry:

- There were 105 total work-related fatalities in Missouri in 2020
 - There were 96 work-related fatalities in private industry. Nine fatalities were in government.
 - Private industry major industry sectors with the most fatalities were:
 - Trade, transportation, and utilities with 29
 - Construction with 16
 - Retail trade with 8
 - Private industry sectors with the most fatalities were:
 - Transportation and warehousing with 19
 - Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting with 18
 - Administrative and waste services with 9

Category of workers:

- Private sector wage and salary workers accounted for 80 of the total occupational fatalities.
 - Trade, transportation, and utilities major industry sector accounted for 29 (27.6%) of the fatalities
 - Transportation and warehousing sector accounted for 19 (18.1%) of the fatalities
 - Construction major industry sector, accounted for 16 (15.2%) of the fatalities
- Self-employed workers accounted for 25 or (23.8%) of the total occupational fatalities in 2020.
- Government workers accounted for 9 (8.6%) of the total occupational fatalities

Event or exposure:

- The event or exposure of the total fatalities in 2020 were:
 - 43 (41%) transportation incident
 - 18 (17.1%) violence and other injuries by persons or animals
18 violence fatalities in 2019, 29 homicides in 2018)
 - Twelve (11.4%) homicides (intentional injury by other person) in 2020
(fifteen homicides in 2018, fifteen homicides in 2017)
 - Six (5.71%) suicides (self-inflicted injury- intentional)
eight suicides in 2019, twelve suicides in 2018
 - 21 (20%) exposure to harmful substances or environments
 - 13 (12.4%) contact with objects or equipment

Transportation incidents:

- Transportation incidents was the event or exposure leading to the most (43) occupational fatalities in Missouri in 2020.
 - Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles accounted for 25 (23.8%) of the transportation incidents
 - Roadway collision with object other than vehicle accounted for 11 (1.5%) of the transportation incidents
 - Non-roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles accounted for 12 (11.4%) of the transportation incidents

Homicides:

- Twelve (11.4%) of the total occupational fatalities in 2020 were homicides (eight homicides in 2019, fifteen homicides in 2018)

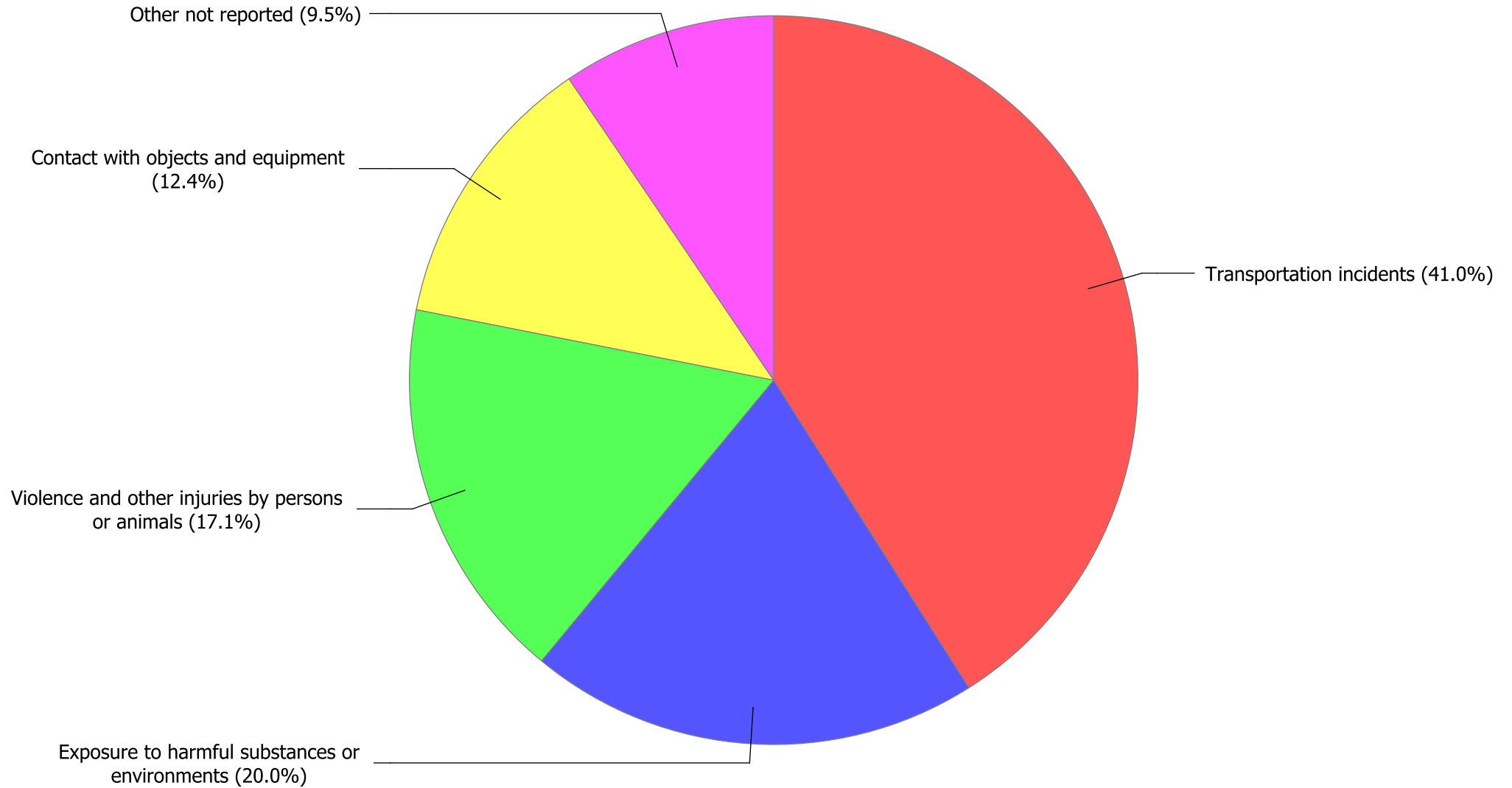
Worker Characteristics:

- Male workers accounted for 97 (92.4%) of the 105 fatal occupational injuries
 - Forty (38.1%) of the fatalities in male workers were transportation incidents
 - Exposure to harmful substances or environments was the event or exposure for 18 (17.1%) fatalities.
- Workers aged 45 to 54 years account for 27 (26%) of the fatalities. Workers aged 55 to 64 years accounted for 24 (23%) of the fatalities
- White (non-hispanic) workers accounted for 86 (82%) of the total of fatal occupational injuries Black or African American (non Hispanic) workers accounted for 16 (15.2%) of the total occupational injuries

Workplace fatal injuries by event or exposure, all ownerships, Missouri, 2020 (105 total fatal injuries)

Characteristics	Value
Fires and explosions	-
Falls, slips, trips	-
Transportation incidents	43
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	21
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	18
Contact with objects and equipment	13
Other not reported	10

Workplace fatal injuries by event or exposure, all ownerships, Missouri, 2020 (105 total fatal injuries)

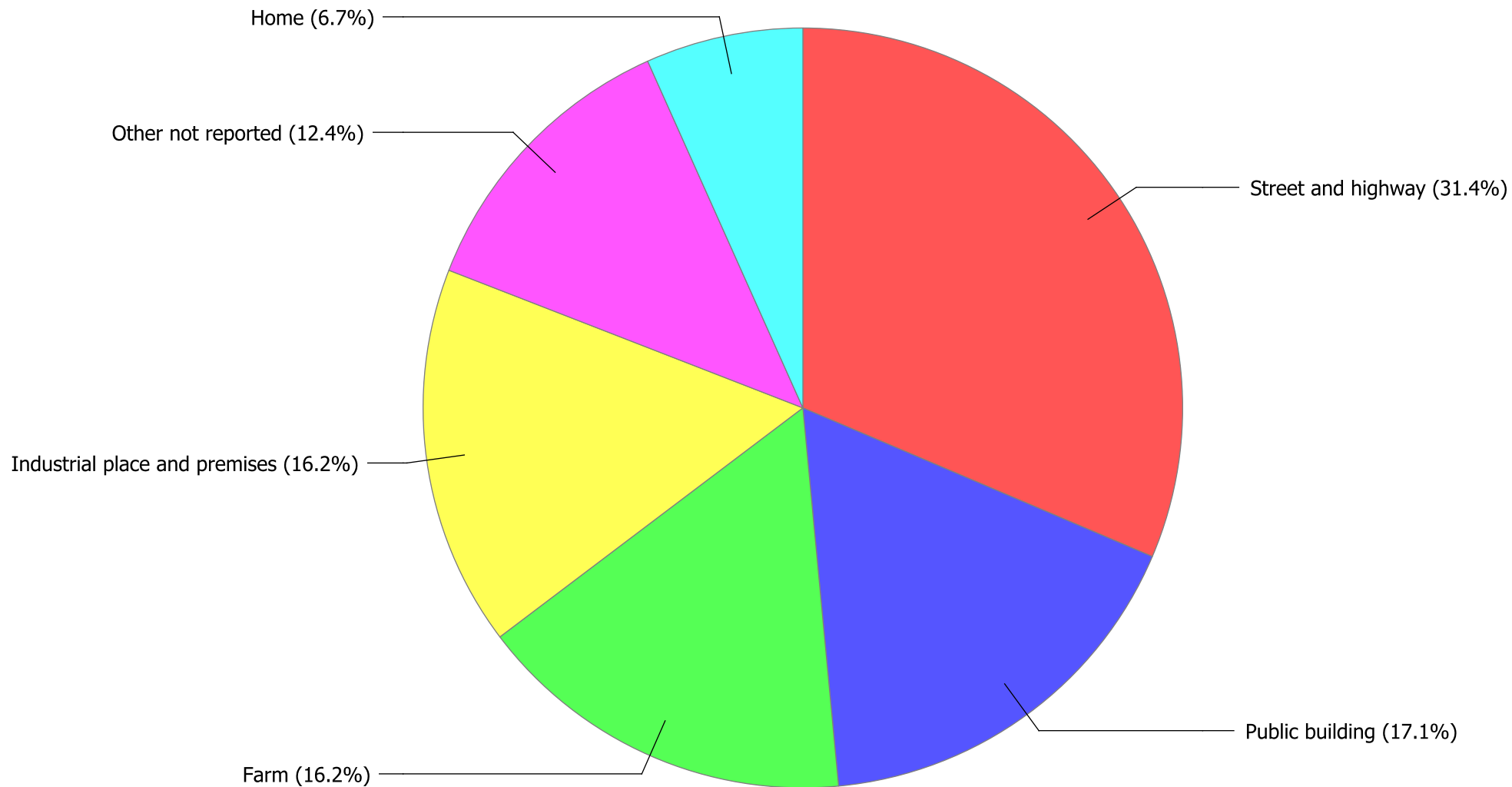


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2021]

Fatal work injuries by location, all ownerships, Missouri, 2020 (105 total fatal injuries)

Characteristics	Value
Mine and quarry	-
Place for recreation and sport	-
Residential institution	-
Street and highway	33
Public building	18
Farm	17
Industrial place and premises	17
Other not reported	13
Home	7

Fatal work injuries by location, all ownerships, Missouri, 2020 (105 total fatal injuries)

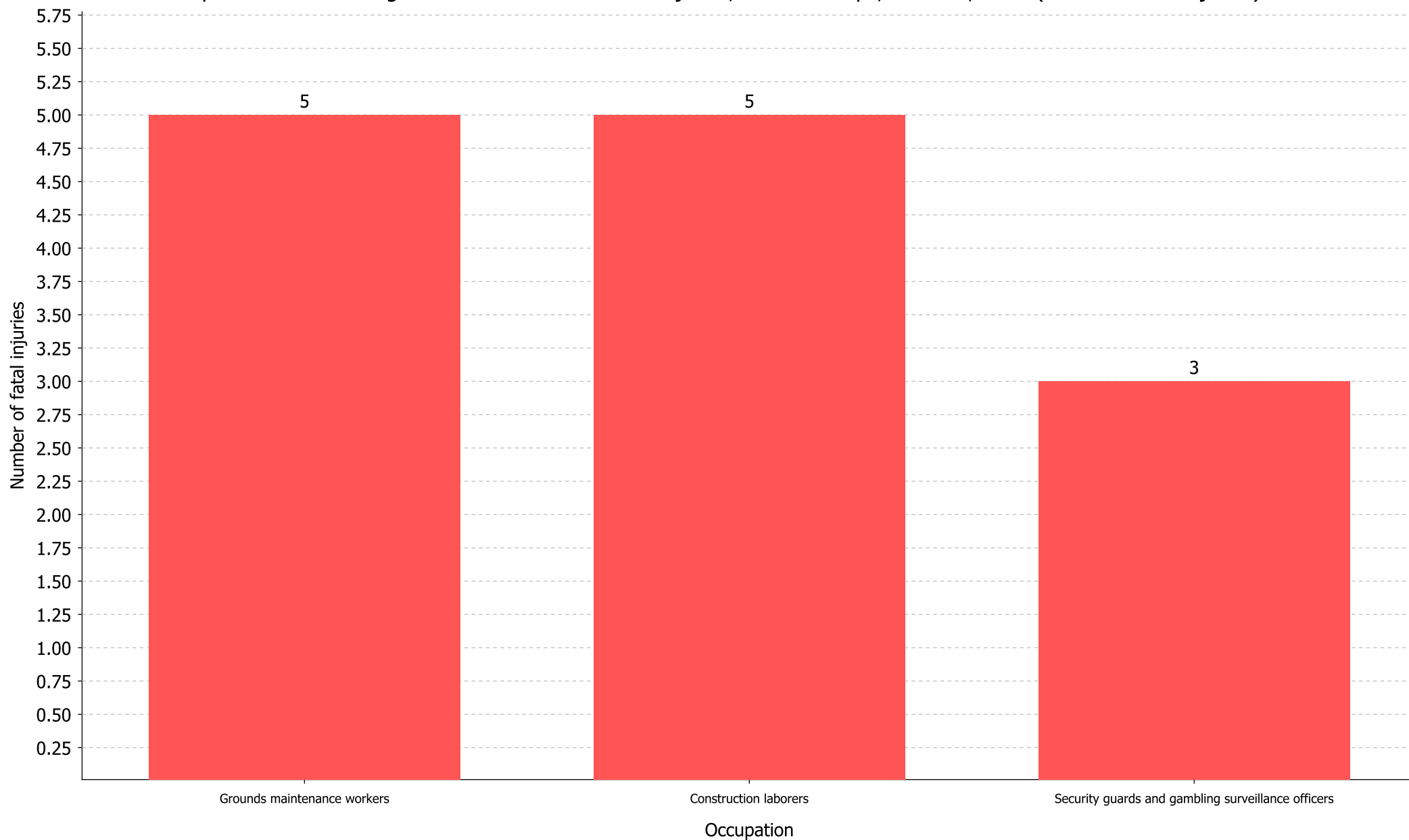


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2021]

Occupations with the largest number of worker fatal injuries, all ownerships, Missouri, 2020 (105 total fatal injuries)

Characteristics	Value
Grounds maintenance workers	5
Construction laborers	5
Security guards and gambling surveillance officers	3

Occupations with the largest number of worker fatal injuries, all ownerships, Missouri, 2020 (105 total fatal injuries)



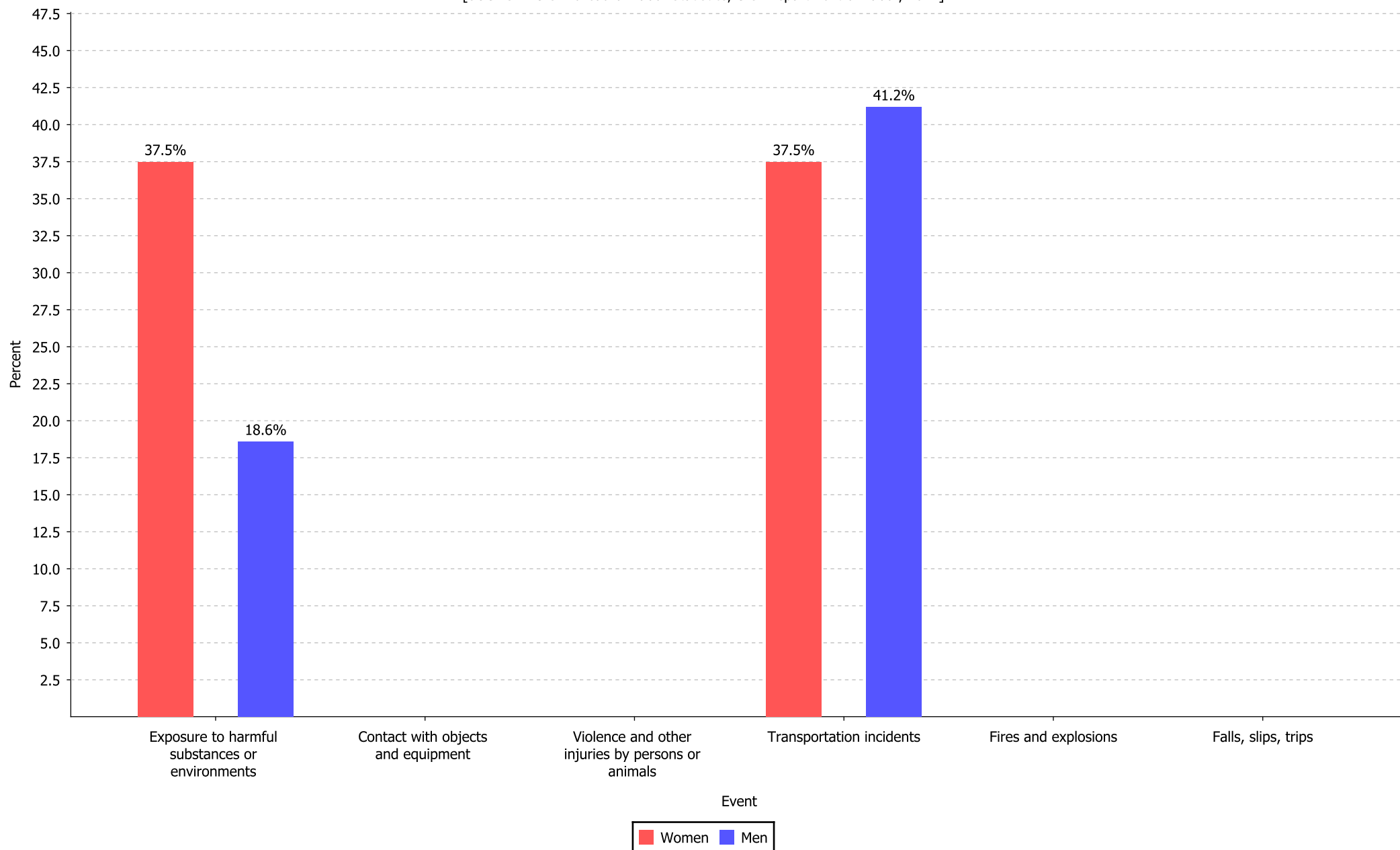
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2021]

Fatal work injuries varied between men and women, all ownerships, Missouri, 2020 (97 men, 8 women)

Characteristics	Men	Women
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	18	3
Contact with objects and equipment	-	-
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	-	-
Transportation incidents	40	3
Fires and explosions	-	-
Falls, slips, trips	-	-

Fatal work injuries varied between men and women, all ownerships, Missouri, 2020 (97 men, 8 women)

[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2021]



Fatal occupational injuries in the mining industry, all ownerships, Missouri, 2020 (-- total fatal injuries)

Characteristics	Value
Oil and gas extraction	-
Coal mining	-
Metal ore mining	-
Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying	-
Drilling oil and gas wells	-
Support activities for oil and gas operations	-
Other	-

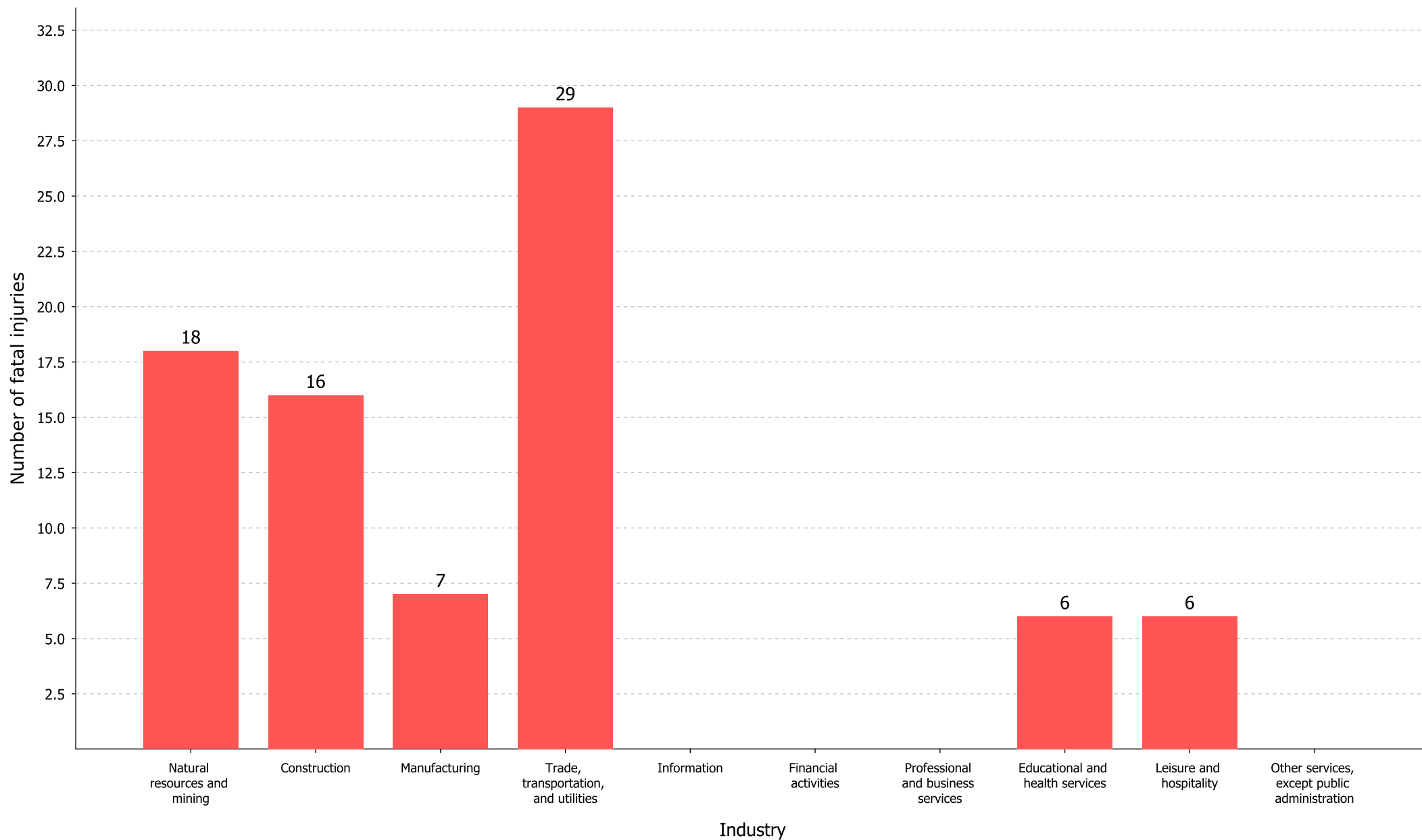
Fatal occupational injuries in the mining industry, all ownerships, Missouri, 2020 (-- total fatal injuries)

[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2021]

Fatal work injuries in selected industries, all ownerships, Missouri, 2020 (105 total fatal injuries)

Characteristics	Value
Natural resources and mining	18
Construction	16
Manufacturing	7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	29
Information	-
Financial activities	-
Professional and business services	-
Educational and health services	6
Leisure and hospitality	6
Other services, except public administration	-

Fatal work injuries in selected industries, all ownerships, Missouri, 2020 (105 total fatal injuries)

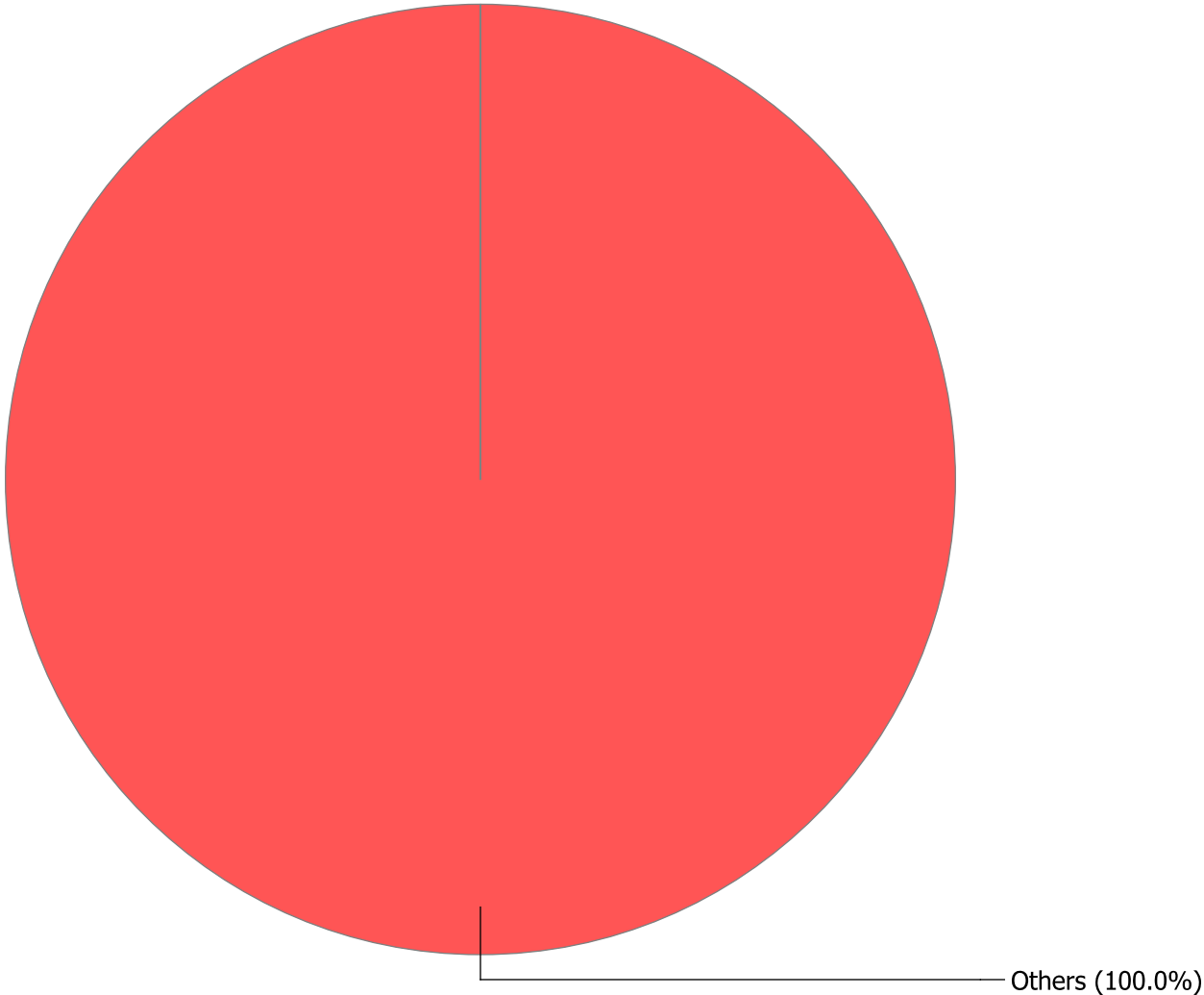


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2021]

Occupations in the construction industry with the highest number of fatal injuries, private industry, Missouri, 2020 (16 total fatal injuries)

Characteristics	Value
Others	16

Occupations in the construction industry with the highest number of fatal injuries, private industry, Missouri, 2020 (16 total fatal injuries)



[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2021]

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2020

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Total		105	18	43	--	--	21	13
Private industry		96	15	40	--	--	20	13
Goods producing		--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Natural resources and mining		18	--	10	--	--	--	6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting		18	--	10	--	--	--	6
Construction		16	3	6	--	--	3	--
Construction		16	3	6	--	--	3	--
Specialty trade contractors	238	9	--	4	--	--	--	--
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other specialty trade contractors	2389	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing		7	--	--	--	--	3	--
Manufacturing		7	--	--	--	--	3	--
Service providing		--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trade, transportation, and utilities		29	--	19	--	--	--	--
Retail trade		8	--	3	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food and beverage stores	445	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grocery stores	4451	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Convenience stores	44512	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and warehousing		19	--	14	--	--	--	--

Truck transportation	484	14	--	--	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking	4841	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, local	48411	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance	48412	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialized freight trucking	4842	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services		--	--	3	--	--	--	--
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		9	--	3	--	--	--	--
Educational and health services		5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance		5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Leisure and hospitality		6	--	--	--	--	3	--
Accommodation and food services		6	--	--	--	--	3	--
Government⁶		9	3	--	--	--	--	--
Local government		6	3	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing		--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		6	3	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		6	3	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	6	3	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	6	3	--	--	--	--	--

¹ CFOI has used several versions of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) since 2003 to define industry. For complete information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our definitions page at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm>. Cases where ownership is unknown are included in private industry counts. Cases classified as foreign government and other government are included in all government counts, but not displayed separately. Cases where industry is unknown are included in the service sector counts.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

³ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

⁴ Includes roadway, nonroadway, air, water, rail fatal occupational injuries, and fatal occupational injuries resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

⁵ Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁶ Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. For complete information on how the data are coded and presented see our definitions page at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm>. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, December 20, 2021

TABLE A-5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Missouri, 2020

Occupation ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²					
		Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Total	105	18	43	--	--	21	13
Management occupations	17	--	10	--	--	--	3
Other management occupations	15	--	10	--	--	--	3
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other protective service workers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Security guards and gambling surveillance officers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Security guards	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	4	4	--	--	--	--	--
Retail sales workers	4	4	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	5	--	--	--	--	--	3
Construction and extraction occupations	13	--	4	--	--	3	--
Construction trades workers	11	--	4	--	--	3	--
Construction laborers	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	26	--	18	--	--	4	--
Motor vehicle operators	24	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ CFOI has used several versions of the Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) system since 2003 to define occupation. For complete information on the version of SOC used in this year, see our definitions page at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm>. Cases where occupation is unknown are included in the total.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

³ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

⁴ Includes roadway, nonroadway, air, water, rail fatal occupational injuries, and fatal occupational injuries resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

⁵ Includes fatal injuries to persons identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. For complete information on how the data are coded and presented see our definitions page at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm>. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, December 20, 2021

Table A-7. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Missouri, 2020

Worker characteristics	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ¹					
		Transportation incidents ²	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	105	43	18	13	--	21	--
Employee status							
Wage and salary ⁴	80	32	--	6	--	18	--
Self-employed ⁵	25	11	--	7	--	3	--
Gender							
Women	8	3	--	--	--	3	--
Men	97	40	--	--	--	18	--
Age							
Under 16 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34 years	19	9	5	--	--	--	--
35 to 44 years	16	--	--	--	--	7	--
45 to 54 years	27	10	5	--	--	8	--
55 to 64 years	24	10	4	4	--	--	--
65 years and over	14	7	--	4	--	--	--
Race or ethnic origin⁶							
White (non-Hispanic)	86	39	11	13	--	14	--
Black or African-American (non-Hispanic)	16	--	7	--	--	5	--
Hispanic or Latino	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native (non-Hispanic)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian (non-Hispanic)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

² Includes roadway, nonroadway, air, water, rail fatal occupational injuries, and fatal occupational injuries resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

³ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

⁴ May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation. Cases where employment status is unknown are included in the counts of wage and salary workers.

⁵ Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

⁶ Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude data for Hispanic and Latino workers. Cases where ethnicity is unknown are included in counts of non-Hispanic workers.

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. For complete information on how the data are coded and presented see our definitions page at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm>. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, December 20, 2021

TABLE A-9. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure for all fatal injuries and major private industry ¹ sector, Missouri, 2020

Event or exposure ²	Total fatal injuries (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	105	--	18	16	7	--	29	--	--	--	5	6	--
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	18	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Intentional injury by person	18	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Homicides (Intentional injury by other person)	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Suicides (Self-inflicted injury--intentional)	6	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shooting--intentional self-harm	4	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	43	--	10	6	--	--	19	--	--	3	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway collision with other vehicle	11	--	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway collision--moving in same direction	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle	11	--	--	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle struck object or animal on side of roadway	11	--	--	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway noncollision incident	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned, roadway	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonroadway incident involving motorized land vehicles	12	--	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonroadway noncollision incident	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned, nonroadway	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	21	--	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--
Exposure to other harmful substances	18	--	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonmedical use of drugs or alcohol--unintentional overdose	16	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with objects and equipment	13	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	7	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by falling object or equipment--other than powered vehicle	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ CFOI has used several versions of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) since 2003 to define industry. For complete information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our definitions page at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>. Cases where ownership is unknown are included in private industry counts. Cases classified as foreign government and other government are included in all government counts, but not displayed separately. Cases where industry is unknown are included in the service sector counts.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

³ Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. For complete information on how the data are coded and presented see our definitions page at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, December 20, 2021

2020 Appendix: Glossary

All other occupational illnesses.

Illnesses other than skin diseases or disorders, respiratory conditions, or poisoning. Examples include anthrax, brucellosis, infectious hepatitis, malignant and benign tumors, food poisoning, histoplasmosis, coccidioidomycosis.

Bench marking.

The process of adjusting a set of estimates based on a reference or standard for one or more of the estimates. In the annual survey, it is used to increase the precision of the estimates (due to the use of a ratio estimator) and to impute for births (i.e., adjust for new companies). The reference used is the annual average employment.

Days away from work or days of restricted work activity.

Count the number of calendar days the employee was on restricted work activity or was away from work as a result of the recordable injury or illness. Do not count the day on which the injury or illness occurred. Begin counting days from the day after the incident occurred. If a single injury or illness involved both days away from work and days of restricted work activity, enter the total number of days for each. Stop counting days away from work or days of restricted work activity once the total of either or the combination of both reaches 180 days.

Days of job transfer or restricted work activity.

The number of workdays on which, because of injury or illness:

1. the employee was assigned to another job on a temporary basis;
2. the employee worked at a permanent job less than full-time; or
3. the employee worked at a permanently assigned job but could not perform all duties normally connected with it.

Establishment.

The physical location of a certain economic activity—for example, a factory, mine, store, or office. A single establishment generally produces a single good or provides a single service. An enterprise (a private firm, government, or nonprofit organization) can consist of a single establishment or multiple establishments. All establishments in an enterprise may be classified in one industry (e.g., a chain), or they may be classified in different industries (e.g., a conglomerate).

Event or exposure.

Signifies the manner in which an occupational injury or illness was produced or inflicted—for example, overexertion while lifting, or a fall.

Fatality rate.

Represents the number of fatal injuries per 100,000 workers, calculated as follows: $(N/W) \times 100,000$, where N = number of fatal injuries, W = number of workers employed, and 100,000 = base to express the fatality rate per 100,000 workers.

First-aid treatment.

One time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, etc., which do not ordinarily require medical care.

Goods-producing industries (North American Industry Classification System).

Includes manufacturing, construction, and natural resources and mining.

Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.

Refers to persons who identified themselves in the enumeration process as being Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino. Persons of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity may be of any race.

Hours worked.

The total hours worked by all employees during the report period. Includes all time on duty, but does not include vacation, holidays, sick leave and all other non-work time even though paid.

Incidence rate.

Represents the number of injuries and/or illnesses per 100 full-time workers. The rate is calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$, where: N = number of occupational injuries and/or illnesses, EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year, and 200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

Industry.

A group of establishments that produce similar products or provide similar services. For example, all establishments that manufacture automobiles are in the same industry. A given industry, or even a particular establishment in that industry, might have employees in dozens of occupations. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) groups similar establishments into industries. NAICS is replacing the former Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system.

Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses.

The Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses is used to classify work-related injuries and illnesses and to note the extent and severity of each case. The Log is used to record specific details about what happened and how it happened.

Lost-worktime cases.

Cases involving days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

Lost-worktime cases involving days away from work.

Cases resulting in days away from work, or a combination of days away from work and days of restricted work activity.

Lost-worktime cases involving restricted work activity.

Cases resulting in restricted work activity only.

Median days away from work.

The measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. The median is the point at which half of the cases involved more days away from work and half involved less days away from work.

Medical treatment.

Treatment administered by a physician or licensed health care professional. Medical treatment does not include first aid treatment even if provided by a physician or licensed health care professional. Medical treatment includes managing and caring for a patient for the purpose of combating disease or disorder.

Nature of injury or illness.

Names the principal physical characteristics of a disabling condition, such as sprain/strain, cut/laceration, or carpal tunnel syndrome.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

The successor to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system; this system of classifying business establishments is being adopted by the United States, Canada, and Mexico. NAICS groups establishments into industries based on the activity in which they are primarily engaged. Establishments using similar raw material inputs, similar capital equipment, and similar labor are classified in the same industry. Establishments that do similar things in similar ways are classified together. NAICS uses a six digit hierarchical coding system to classify all economic activity into twenty industry sectors. Five sectors are mainly goods-producing sectors and fifteen are entirely services-producing sectors. This six digit hierarchical structure allows greater coding flexibility than the four digit structure of the SIC.

Occupation.

A set of activities or tasks that employees are paid to perform. Employees that perform essentially the same tasks are in the same occupation, whether or not they work in the same industry. Some occupations are concentrated in a few particular industries; other occupations are found in many industries.

Occupational groups.

A group of related occupations; examples: sales occupations and service occupations.

Occupational illness.

Any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact. The following categories are used by employers to classify recordable occupational illnesses. The examples given are not to be considered the complete listing of the types of illnesses and disorders that are counted under each category as shown on the survey form.

1. **Skin diseases or disorders.** Skin disease or disorders are illnesses involving the worker's skin that are caused by work exposure to chemicals, plants, or other substances.
Examples: contact dermatitis, eczema, or rash caused by primary irritants and sensitizers or poisonous plants; oil acne; friction blisters; chrome ulcers; or inflammation of the skin.
2. **Respiratory conditions.** Respiratory conditions are illnesses associated with breathing hazardous biological agents, chemicals, dust, gases, vapors, or fumes at work.
Examples: silicosis, asbestosis, pneumonitis; pharyngitis; rhinitis or acute congestion; farmer's lung, beryllium disease, tuberculosis, occupational asthma, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), hypersensitivity pneumonitis, toxic inhalation injury, such as metal fume fever, chronic obstructive bronchitis, and other pneumoconioses.
3. **Poisoning.** Poisoning includes disorders evidenced by abnormal concentrations of toxic substances in blood, other tissues, other bodily fluids, or the breath that are caused by the ingestion or absorption of toxic substances into the body.
Examples: poisoning by lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic, or other metals; poisoning by carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide or other gases; poisoning by benzene, benzol, carbon tetrachloride, or other organic solvents; poisoning by insecticide sprays such as parathion or lead arsenate; poisoning by other chemicals such as formaldehyde.
4. **All other illnesses.** All other occupational illnesses.
Examples: heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion, heat stress and other effects of environmental heat; freezing, frostbite, and other effects of exposure to low temperatures; decompression sickness; effects of ionizing radiation (isotopes, x-rays, radium); effects of nonionizing radiation (welding flash, ultra-violet rays, lasers); anthrax; bloodborne pathogenic diseases, such as AIDS, HIV, hepatitis B or hepatitis C; brucellosis; infectious hepatitis; malignant or benign tumors; histoplasmosis; coccidioidomycosis.

Occupational injury.

Any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work-related event or from a single instantaneous exposure in the work environment.

Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS).

The BLS developed the OIICS to provide a set of procedures for selecting and recording facts related to an occupational injury or illness. BLS developed the coding scheme for use in the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. The five characteristics included in OIICS are: nature of injury or illness which describes the physical characteristics of the injury or illness; part of body which identifies the part of the body directly affected by the nature; source which identifies the object or substance that directly inflicted the injury or illness; event or exposure which describes the manner in which the injury or illness was inflicted by the source; and secondary source which identifies the other object or substance that contributed to the event or exposure.

Part of body affected.

Directly linked to the nature of injury or illness cited, such as back, finger, or eye.

Privacy concern cases.

The following types of injuries or illnesses are privacy concern cases:

1. an injury or illness to an intimate body part or to the reproductive system;
2. an injury or illness resulting from a sexual assault;

3. a mental illness;
4. a case of HIV infection, hepatitis, or tuberculosis;
5. a needlestick injury or cut from a sharp object that is contaminated with blood or other potentially infectious material; and
6. other illnesses, if the employee independently and voluntarily requests that his or her name not be entered on the log.

Recordable injuries and illnesses.

Recordable cases include work-related injuries and illnesses that result in one or more of the following: death, loss of consciousness, days away from work, restricted work activity or job transfer, medical treatment (beyond first aid), significant work-related injuries or illnesses that are diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional (these include any work-related case involving cancer, chronic irreversible disease, a fracture or cracked bone, or a punctured eardrum); additional criteria include any needle-stick injury or cut from a sharp object that is contaminated with another person's blood or other potentially infectious material, any case requiring an employee to be medically removed under the requirements of an OSHA health standard, tuberculosis infection as evidenced by a positive skin test or diagnosis by a physician or other licensed health care professional after exposure to a known case of tuberculosis.

Respiratory condition due to toxic agents.

Examples: Pneumonitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis or acute congestion due to chemicals, dusts, gases, or fumes; farmer's lung.

Restricted work activity.

Restricted work activity occurs when, as the result of a work-related injury or illness, an employer or health care professional keeps, or recommends keeping, an employee from doing the routine functions of his or her job or from working the full workday that the employee would have been scheduled to work before the injury or illness occurred.

Sample.

A subset of a universe; usually selected randomly and considered representative of the universe.

Sample frame.

A listing of all units in the universe from which a sample can be drawn.

Sampling cell (strata).

The parts into which the sampling frame is partitioned, for the purpose of stratified sampling.

Service-providing industries (North American Industry Classification System).

Includes trade, transportation, and utilities; information; financial activities; professional and business services; education and health services; leisure and hospitality; other services.

Source of injury or illness.

The object, substance, exposure, or bodily motion that directly produced or inflicted the disabling condition cited. Examples include lifting a heavy box; exposure to a toxic substance, fire or flame; and bodily motion of an injured or ill worker.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system.

The SIC system has been used throughout the Federal Government to group establishments into industries. The SIC system is being gradually replaced by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system.

This system is used by Federal statistical agencies to classify workers into occupational categories for the purpose of collecting, calculating, or disseminating data. All workers are classified into one of over 820 occupations according to their occupational definition. To facilitate classification, occupations are combined to form 23 major groups, 96 minor groups, and 449 broad occupations. Each broad occupation includes detailed occupation(s) requiring similar job duties, skills, education, or experience.

Summary.

The summary form shows the work-related injury and illness totals for the year in each category.

Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions.

This division classifies symptoms, signs, or abnormal results from laboratory or investigative medical tests or procedures. It includes those ill-defined conditions that cannot be classified elsewhere.

Systemic diseases and disorders.

This division classifies toxic and non-toxic disorders affecting systems of the body.

Temporary help agency.

Establishment primarily engaged in supplying workers to client businesses for limited periods of time to supplement the work force of the client; the individuals provided are employees of the temporary help service establishment, but these establishments do not provide direct supervision of their employees.

Traumatic injuries and disorders.

This division classifies traumatic injuries and disorders, effects of external agents, and poisoning. Generally, a traumatic injury or disorder is the result of a single incident, event, or exposure.

Universe.

The total number of units (for example, individuals, households, or businesses) in the population of interest.

Unpaid family workers.

Persons who work without pay for 15 or more hours per week on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by birth or marriage.

Wage and salary workers.

Workers who receive wages, salaries, commissions, tips, payment in kind, or piece rates. The group includes employees in both the private and public sectors.

Work environment.

The physical location, equipment, materials processed or used, and the kinds of operations performed by an employee in the performance of his or her work. The work environment includes the establishment and other locations where one or more employees are working or are present as a condition of their employment.

Work-related injury or illness.

An injury or illness is considered work-related if an event or exposure in the work environment caused or contributed to the condition or significantly aggravated a preexisting condition. Work-relatedness is presumed for injuries and illnesses resulting from events or exposures occurring in the workplace, unless an exception specifically applies.

Work relationship.

An employee must have had a verifiable work relationship with his or her employer to be included in the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. A work relationship exists if an event or exposure results in fatal injury or illness to a person under the following conditions: 1) ON the employer's premises and the person was there to work; or 2) OFF the employer's premises and the person was there to work, or the event or exposure was related to the person's work status as an employee. The employer's premises include buildings, grounds, parking lots, and other facilities and property used in the conduct of business. Work is defined as legal duties, activities, or tasks that produce a product as a result and that are done in exchange for money, goods, services, profit, or benefit.